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OSLER AS A STIMULUS TO STUDENTS OF MEDICINE

The Irving S. Cutter Medalist Address

C. GUY LANE, M.D., *Nu* - Harvard*

C. GUY LANE, M. D.

First of all, I wish to express to the Fraternity my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me as a recipient of the Irving S. Cutter medal. Having such an honor, like a distinguished service medal, perhaps, conferred upon one by the national fraternity is, indeed, a high honor and it touches me deeply to receive the award of this medal. And, I have not been in the active service of the fraternity for a long time. Indeed, I had not realized that it was so long ago, until I looked it up recently. I find that I was vice president of the national fraternity and editor of *The Journal of Phi Rho Sigma* from January, 1915, through May, 1921, a period of six and one-half years, which included the period of World War I, when I was in the Army Medical Corps, a period when it was often difficult to accumulate material to continue *The Journal*. However, by considerable effort and the active cooperation of the chapter officers, it was possible to continue *The Journal* twice a year and to run an average of 55 to 70 pages for each number.

WILLIAM OSLER—MOST POWERFUL AND OUTSTANDING FIGURE OF HIS GENERATION

In accepting this Cutter medal, which to me implies something of approval of the idealistic and ethical aspect, as well as the scientific side of medicine, for I do not think they can be separated in such an award; it has seemed worth while to me to go back forty or fifty years and refer to certain stimuli which I received from the most powerful personality in national medicine, and perhaps international medicine of the day, Sir William Osler. This reference does not carry any implication of living in the past, for this stimulus from Osler influenced profoundly the future of medicine after his time. and it is my firm belief that a review of his life and writings still has the power to benefit the medicine of today, and tomorrow, to a great extent. In other words, I am reaching back into the past for stimuli for our future work in medicine. In this day and age, when so much has happened, and is happening, to the world and to medicine, in the lifetime of all of you, there is perhaps little time allowed, or effort exerted, to appreciate the influence on medicine and medical education which Osler exerted during an all too short lifetime. His influence for good was felt by the undergraduate in medicine, the graduate (whether general practitioner, surgeon or specialist), by the nursing profession, technicians, laboratory workers, by medical schools and medical libraries in the United States, Canada, England, and perhaps the world. He was a well-trained pathologist and a good anatomist; he had the ability from his wide reading to give a concise statement, regardless of the disease presented, of practically all that was to be gleaned from the literature, with titles and names of important papers, and he spoke often in his clinics of men and books, especially old books—the medical classics. He had the knowledge, the ability, the charm of personality, the solicitude for patients, and the interest in students and physicians, which brought him tributes of affection and regard all during his lifetime. He was, indeed, as I have said, the most powerful and outstanding figure of his generation, certainly in American medicine.

OSLER'S TRAINING AND EARLY PROFESSIONAL YEARS

This year is almost the centenary of his birth, for he was born ninety-nine years ago, July 12,

* The author was the Phi Rho Sigma Medalist at the Twenty-third Grand Chapter Convention, French Lick Springs, Indiana, August 4, 1948. Author C. Guy Lane is Emeritus Professor of Dermatology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1849, in upper Canada. He had his medical education at Toronto and at McGill University, and then went abroad for several years, to England, Germany, France, and Austria, to the medical centers of that time, working in clinics and on investigative work, especially pathology. Toward the latter part of this time, he is credited with the discovery of blood platelets. He returned to Montreal, where a teaching position awaited him, at the Montreal General Hospital, becoming Physician to the Hospital in 1878. It is of interest to note that he was in Boston in 1877, being then 28 years of age, and sat in the audience and heard Oliver Wendell Holmes, then 68, a famous figure in medicine of the preceding generation, lecture to the Harvard Medical School class. Thus, he was influenced by great physicians of an earlier generation and by the momentous developments in medicine of the last twenty years of the nineteenth century. He was called to Philadelphia in 1884, to Johns Hopkins in 1888, where he was very active in the development of the new medical school in that institution, and in bringing it to the forefront of medical schools of the day. After sixteen years, in 1904, he was honored with the Regius Professorship of Medicine at Oxford University, and continued to exert an enormous influence on medicine and medical education in that important post in England. He died in 1919, some little time after his only son had been killed in the war, and many felt that this incident hastened the end.

OSLER'S STIMULATING INFLUENCE OVER MANY FIELDS OF MEDICINE

This is only a brief chronological sketch of his life, but it covers a period of forty or forty-five years in which Osler, the teacher and the physician, exerted by his personality and ability a stimulating influence over many fields of medicine. It is to his stimulus to the ideals, the ethics of medicine (a way of life for the student and physician, perhaps) that I wish to direct your attention especially, although, as I have said, he made many excellent contributions to scientific medicine in both clinic and laboratory; he was instrumental not only in the founding of libraries and medical societies, but in the determination of the policies and development of medical libraries, medical societies and medical education. On the scientific side, I need only to refer to his monographs and to his graphic portrayal of the diseases contained in his Osler's Medicine, a single volume which went through many editions and was the last word in the medicine of his time. Even today, his clear-cut clinical descriptions in terse, well-chosen English, give excellent summaries of many diseases, although, of course, lacking the laboratory advances which have been made since his time. It was said, at a memorial service held for Osler in 1920, by one of his former associates at Hopkins, that "Probably no medical man has lived who has written to much and on so many subjects in medicine, as has Osler."

OSLER'S INFLUENCE

As I recall it, I came in contact with his influence relatively early in medical school, perhaps in 1906 or 1907, in the book on Aequanimitas and Other Addresses, which was published in 1905. I considered myself fortunate to actually see him and hear him give the Ingersoll Lecture on Immortality at Harvard in 1907, and very shortly thereafter I purchased the Counsels and Ideals from the Writings of William Osler, which was published in 1907. This book is one of my most treasured possessions. At the time of my graduation from Medical School, forty years ago, I asked each of my classmates to autograph a section of the book which appealed to him, and this book has become more highly prized as time has passed. These excerpts from his writings in this book contain much food for thought in these days when so much is happening to the practice of medicine. It is worth while to pause a bit and contemplate some of the comments on the practice of medicine of this eminent teacher and physician, and to review the advice which he gives to medical students and to physicians in general.

OSLER'S BREADTH OF VISION, AND ADVICES TO STUDENTS

It is only possible in this brief time to give you a hint of Osler's breadth of vision, and the range of subjects which he covered in the many addresses given in the course of his active career. Let me take you back approximately fifty years to 1899, after Osler had been in medicine for twenty-five years, when he spoke of seeing "a complete revolution in our ideas of medicine. What has been accomplished by the new school of medicine is only an earnest to what the future has in store." How true that has been!

You will remember that he lived in the period of great discoveries in bacteriology and pathology especially. In this same address to medical students he said: "Every medical student should remember that his end is not to be made a chemist or physiologist or anatomist, but to learn how to recognize and treat disease, how to become a practical physician." He recognized at the same time that "the student must be allowed full freedom in his work, undisturbed by the utilitarian spirit of the the Philistine, who cries *Cui bono?* and distrusts pure science." He referred to contributions "made possible by men who did pioneer work in the sciences without a thought in their researches of any practical application." He spoke at length to students of the value of note-taking and record keeping, a routine and the establishment of a system — a system in handling patients, a system in records, a system in reading, perhaps only for a short time, on cases as they presented themselves to the student or practitioner. He reiterated the value of reading not only in medicine, but in literature and subjects of the days as an important item in the life of medical student and physician.

Further, in his advice to students, he states: "Much study is not only believed to be a weariness of the flesh, but also an active cause of ill health of mind, in all grades and phases. I deny that work, legitimate work, has anything to do with this. It is that foul fiend,

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TOWARD THE BROADER VIEW*

Address of President of the Grand Chapter

PAUL L. McLAIN, M.D., *Chi* - Pittsburgh †

PAUL L. McLAIN, M. D.

Perhaps you have wondered, as I have on occasion, why an already crowded convention program should be labored by a Presidential Address. Are we dealing here with another of those traditions in which an original purpose has become vague, distorted, and meaningless, where some concrete objective, once clear and precise, has deteriorated into a mere honor accorded the executive officer as fitting his position? The point seems important to me because, in the process first of convincing myself that the president is justified in taking even a short time to expound his personal views, and second, of trying to decide how he might best utilize this opportunity for the good of the organization, I have had to do a type of stock-taking which might readily be applied to the whole Fraternity situation. As a result there has emerged a clear responsibility to interpret our Fraternity, or some timely phase thereof, to the delegates; to present our Fraternity as a dynamic, virile force; to combat if possible a natural tendency on the part of each one of us to take our Fraternity for granted.

The officers and committee chairmen will shortly present detailed reports on the activities of their respective departments for the last two years. The full significance of such reports can hardly be grasped without careful study, especially in the light of our own Fraternity history, and in comparison with the activities of competitive organizations. It is unfortunate that the members of the Grand Chapter will not have an opportunity for that kind of study. If each person present were able to give a little time and serious thought to the broader aspects of the administration, program, and underlying philosophy of fraternalism as practiced in our own organization, the difficulties which comprise the main theme of the present discussion would be largely resolved. For the moment, we must do our best under far-from-ideal conditions, and I shall take the liberty—and very grave responsibility—of trying to evaluate for you the current general status of Phi Rho Sigma.

PRESENT-DAY STATURE OF PHI RHO SIGMA

To state the matter briefly, I believe that our Fraternity is on the verge of reaching adult stature. During the past fifty-odd years, under the guidance of a succession of sincere, enthusiastic, and high-minded gentlemen, it has taken its part, often as pioneer, in establishing the professional fraternity as a potent force in medical education. It has experienced its growing pains—overexpansion beyond the ability of a central agency to administer it efficiently at reasonable cost, particularly in times of national crisis—but it has always emerged with its fundamental precepts intact, and it has not succumbed to the fatal philosophy that the strength and worth of an organization are measured solely in terms of large membership and multiplicity of chapters. It has kept faith with the basic concepts that a fraternity is primarily an organization for undergraduates. It has achieved what seems to me a reasonable and workable balance between local autonomy and central supervision. It has developed, in skeleton form at least, mechanisms for the translation of its ideals into practice. It is, in short, now in a position where its general policies can be stabilized and from which it can move forward on solid ground and with confidence in continued success.

There is a requisite, however, to the realization of our potentialities. It concerns a state of mind of the membership at large, somewhat difficult to characterize, which I shall call national consciousness. My information is that this resource is currently at low ebb. This fact I view with considerable alarm because I am convinced that national consciousness is absolutely essential to sound progress. History reveals that Phi Rho Sigma has had it in abundance at certain periods. My fondest hope is that it can be recaptured, and I wish to urge the future administration of the Fraternity to bend every possible effort in that direction. You may perhaps discern from the reports that a start has been made. I hope to make the meaning and significance of this characteristic sufficiently clear to the Grand Chapter, here assembled, that through the delegates, councilors, and officers the idea will be carried to the local scene, where it is most needed.

NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS— ITS CONNOTATION

The term "national consciousness" admittedly lacks precision, but its connotations are neither difficult nor unfamiliar. The designation "national," as here employed, has of course no political or geographic significance; it refers

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* Address of the President of Phi Rho Sigma, given before the Twenty-third Grand Chapter Convention, French Lick Springs, Indiana, August 4, 1948.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

ON A "PRECEPTOR — BIG BROTHER PLAN"

How "Alumni Big Brothers" may aid "Younger Brother Actives"

A hundred years or so ago, academic medical school education was largely limited to brief terms of about five months, carried on during one or two years. Much emphasis in those days was placed on "preceptor training" — in which he who aspired to become a practitioner of the healing art worked as an apprentice or understudy assistant to a physician already established in practice. To look back at the system of a century or more ago, may seem to present day medical students somewhat like making an excursion into prehistoric areas.

Crude as the system may seem, in the light of modern day advances in scientific medicine, it nevertheless had its merits. For, under a good and able preceptor, the apprentice physician learned much concerning the art of medical practice—and in the host of self-limited diseases, as well as in others, knowledge of the *art* of medicine can be of great service.

In these comments, we are digressing to speak at some length on the role of the "preceptor" because the "Big Brother Plan" to be outlined below is in one sense an application of the preceptor procedure of one hundred years ago that, in the Big Brother Plan would be used in the training of present day medical students.

Your Editor is tempted to write on this topic because he is chairman of a committee of his social-liberal arts fraternity that is making a pilot test of a "Big Brother — Younger Brother Plan," in which Alumni Big Brothers of that fraternity take on junior and senior undergraduates as "Younger Brothers." Space does not permit a discussion of the details of the plan in *The Journal of Phi Rho Sigma.* These brief comments are made in the hope that Phi Rho alumni residing in the near vicinity of active chapters will be tempted to consider the plan and its procedures and, where conditions are favorable, to try it out. In due course, the Editor may send to chapters and a selected group of Phi Rho alumni further information on how to proceed in such an endeavor.

The value of such a Big Brother plan—in essence, a modified preceptor procedure—must be evident to every junior or senior medical student who has had doubts and worries on immediate or near-immediate steps concerning his medical career. For instance, on internships, kind of service therein most desirable for future career, whether for general practice or a specialty, and so on.

To such a student, a brother alumnus of Phi Rho—who through a committee and by mutual arrangement had become his Big Brother—could be of great advisory service. Not only that, the heart to heart talks would make for development of the finest type of friendship, through which both Big Brother and Younger would be benefited. With such a plan also, Phi Rho Sigma would take on a deeper relationship for both alumnus and undergraduate, so that both the chapter and the Fraternity would be benefited.

Readers who may be interested in what has been stated above can learn more about the plan in the comments on "The Big Brother—Younger Brother Plan" item, which follow. Suffice it at this time to state that the Editor will call the attention of the Executive Council of Phi Rho Sigma, when it meets this Spring, to the desirability of trying out a Big Brother Plan in Phi Rho Sigma, in one or more places to be selected.

THE "BIG BROTHER PLAN" — MORE CONCERNING ITS OBJECTIVES

In the comments appearing above mention was made of a "Big Brother Plan" in which the Editor was directly interested. It was stated the plan was being tried out in a pilot test in a social-liberal arts fraternity—the name of which is Sigma Alpha Epsilon. In the November issue of *The Record of SAE,* a preliminary announcement was made in the report on the fraternity's Leadership School; and in the February number of *The Record,* the plan and its workings will be outlined in more detail. From the latter article, the Editor will print here an excerpt that may be of interest to alumni and actives who care to know more concerning the relationship that could be developed between an Alumnus Big Brother and an Undergraduate Younger Brother. Quotation follows:

"Some Suggestions on Possible Activities in a Big Brother-Younger Brother Relationship"

"In general, it is expected that the Big and Younger Brother will meet together informally and socially several times a year; that the Younger Brother will be free to call upon his Big Brother for advice upon school, social, or future planning problems at reasonable intervals; and that together they may participate in BB-YB fraternity events perhaps two or more times a year. They will, of course, be free to do more than this if they wish.

"Among possible activities, one or more of the following items may be worthy of consideration:

"Once or more each year, Big Brother would arrange to attend with the Younger Brother, a chapter dinner or meeting—if chapter domicile is conveniently located.

"Big Brother to ask Younger Brother to be his guest at an Alumni Association luncheon or dinner—if an Alumni Association not too far distant is available.

"Effort may be made for Big Brother and Younger Brother to attend together the annual Founders' Day Dinner.

"Big Brother may wish to invite Younger Brother to a dinner or after-dinner conference at Big Brother's home, once or twice yearly. Or, if Big Brother resides some distance from college town of Younger Brother, to invite Younger Brother to spend a week-end at Big Brother's home.

"Big and Younger Brother may wish to join with Big and Younger Brothers living in the same area in a get-together meeting to be held once or twice a year. At such a gathering —if held say, on a Saturday afternoon —a baseball or other outdoor game, or swimming or riding, etc., could be arranged, to be followed by a barbecue, or alfresco or informal supper. Soft drinks and/or beer could be served as a beverage. Fraternity songs could be one of the features.

"Big Brother and Younger Brother may wish to purchase adjoining seats to attend each year, one or two football, baseball, tennis or other athletic of literary events of college or community.

"Informal meetings, indicated somewhat above, would make for good understanding and mutual helpfulness, and thus promote attainment of objectives aimed at in the Big Brother-Younger Brother plan—as regards not only the two brothers most concerned, but also for the chapter and the fraternity at large, and for the communities involved, as well."

ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Medical Education of One Hundred Years Ago

Reference has been made above to the system of medical education in vogue in the United States about one hundred years ago. Phi Rho Actives may be interested in scanning some excerpts that tell us something concerning the preceptor system. The name of the great pathologist of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine—William Henry Welch—is a familiar one in medical literature, and what is said of and by him, tells something of the story.

From the book by Simon Flexner on "William Henry Welch and the Heroic Age of American Medicine" and the volume, "A Hundred Years of Medicine" by Haagensen and Lloyd, are taken the excerpts which follow:

"The students supplemented their lectures by practical experience gained as apprentice to a practicing physician; of the required three years of study only two had to be spent in medical school and the terms each year lasted only six and a half months. The work was not graded, many pupils bought tickets for the entire course every year and all attended lectures in whatever order appealed to them. There was only one examination, the final one, which Welch found so extremely easy."

(Flexner.)

* * *

As recently as seventy-five to one hundred years ago,

"the practice of medicine was more of an art than a science. It was largely carried on in the patient's home and the doctor's office, only a few simple pieces of equipment required. . . . People were born and died in their own homes. Hospitals were places to which the very poor and indigent who had nowhere else to go were carried. . . . . Today adequate medical care is a far more complex and expensive matter. . . The modern physician is, therefore, tied to the hospital; it is his workshop. In former times he was a free and independent agent. To day he is a part of an increasingly complex institutional organization in which laboratory and clinic share in importance."

(Haagensen and Lloyd.)

* * *

"Born December 10, 1818, William Wickham Welch (father of William Henry Welch), grew up in the house where his father and two of his brothers practiced medicine. At an early age he was sent to the Yale Medical Institution. Since in those days medical schools were designed merely to supplement apprentice training—every student had to have a preceptor. He spent the periods between his terms of lectures studying with his elder brother Benjamin."

(Flexner.)

* * *

"Dr. William Henry Welch graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1875. His medical course there had consisted of three years' service as assistant to a practicing physician (in Welch's case with his father at Norfolk, Connecticut) and attendance at two yearly courses of lectures, each of five months' duration. Except for the usual anatomical dissection, his course did not include any laboratory instruction of any sort. The teaching was entirely didactic—lectures, quizzes and clinics."

(Haagensen and Lloyd.)

* * *

Concerning his own education, William Henry Welch stated:

"One can decry the system in those days. . . . . But results were better than the system. . . . Our teachers were men of fine character, devoted to the duties of their chairs. They inspired us with enthusiasm, interest in our studies and hard work, and they imparted to us the sound traditions of our profession; nor did they send us forth so ignorant and unfitted for professional work as those born of the present, greatly improved methods of training and opportunities for practical study are sometimes wont to suppose."

(Flexner.)

PHI RHO'S ACTIVES— THEIR CHAPTER LETTERS

In this issue of *The Journal of Phi Rho Sigma* appears a letter from each of the active chapters of the Fraternity. *The Journal* extends its thanks to the chapter reporters who have made it possible for the members of sister chapters and their own chapter alumni to receive up to date news concerning present status, activities and plans. It is gratifying to learn that in practically every medical school in which Phi Rho Sigma is established, the members of Phi Rho are maintaining the standards of the Fraternity and giving a commendable account of themselves.

Alumni members appreciate how strenuous is the life of the present day medical student. Even so, it is suggested that the Actives take the time in leisure moments, to peruse or at least scan the chapter letters that have been received from the different sections of the country. The letters mention activities and accomplishments that have suggestive value to all who wish to take part in the further development of Phi Rho Sigma.

To read what brothers in far

distant chapters are doing in scholastic, social and campus fields cannot do other than promote a better orientation of Phi Rho Sigma's national scope and influence. To fully love one's Fraternity, one must have pride in its past and present records. Through such love and pride will result loyal and united service to fulfill the objectives outlined in the fundamental principles and ritual of Phi Rho Sigma. Fail not to do your part.

CENSOR MEDICINÆ

● The present craze for specialization in the practice of medicine recalls the descriptions of "specialist" and "general practitioner." According to some anonymous medical wit, a specialist is a physician who knows more and more about less and less, until he knows everything about practically nothing. This same wag described the general practitioner as one who knows less and less about every phase of medicine, until he finally knows nothing about almost everything.

● These descriptions contain more than a grain of truth, even though they are too evident exaggeration. It is not too difficult to visualize a specialist who limits his practice to the confines of the right nostril or to the diseases of the left great toe. The reinforced concrete wall they have built around these certain anatomical structures is so high that it is impossible for them to see over it. The great outside world of the rest of the body and its functions, and the influence of the mind on physiologic activities of the organs beyond the limit of their myopic scope is not only shut off from their ken, but is a matter of indifference to these claustrophobes.

● Oftentimes, at medical meetings, we are treated to discussions between these learned men of science which are comparable to the meticulous mediæval theologians disagreeing as to the number of angels that can assemble on the point of a pin. Apparently it is to be dismissed as too adolescently elemental that the possesor of these disputed minutiæ is a living breathing *homo sap.*, who is motivated by a complexity of urges, desires, fears, and just plain marital discords. The influence of the emotions on the peripheral circulation of the extremities may be stronger than the most potent drug. Contentment, domestic peace, and a comfortably full stomach have produced curative effects that have sent these masterminds of science on their way, muttering incoherently.

● But this is the way of progress in medicine. We decry the increasing hordes of specialists, and yet we multiply the potentials of producing them. How many proud young "specialists" are turned out who have never treated a patient to the conclusion of his illness? They are full of statistics, and their pride in their Alma Mater Medicinæ Residentiæ causes them to look with pity and not a little contempt on their less fortunate colleagues. These proud young fellers had better marry money if they wish to survive the years of learning to be a good doctor.

● And the solution? . . . Not too difficult. Let us teach the medical student to be a doctor, first. Let him get the best internship available, and to make the most of each patient who comes under his attention. Ten cases carefully worked up during an internship, so that our young medico really knows the subject, is better than touching superficially upon a thousand. Let him begin his practice in a remote location, where he has only his hands, and the few instruments that he can carry, and learn to make use of his heart and his head as well as his two hands. Three to five years of a general practice will fit him to enter a residency or a fellowship, where his knowledge of human nature, its frailties, as well as its pathology, will make him a better specialist after his period of prescribed qualifications for the Board of his choice.

● There is an increasing shortage of "good" doctors. It behooves the teachers of every branch of medicine to inculcate the idea of general practice into the noggins of their students, and to dim the glamour of the strutting specialist. Remember this . . . we must produce more good general practitioners to supply the clamoring demand, or the State will—to our sorrow, and to the acknowledged disadvantage to our Country. If the present method of medical and graduate medical education is faulty enough to merit criticism, the method to be employed by the State will be infinitely worse.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FOUNDER'S DAY BANQUET

One hundred and two Southern California alumni of Phi Rho Sigma, with Delta Chapter U. S. C. actives, (some alumni from as far north as the Tehachapi Mountains and to the Salton Sea on the south), gathered in the Morocco Room of the Chapman Park Hotel in the City of the Angels to celebrate Founder's Day. The "fellowship hour" before the juicy steaks were served, when old friends reminisced with old friends, almost made one "cry in his beer."

If the founder of our fair city of Los Angeles, Don Gaspar de Portola, had ridden into the Morocco Room on his horse, he wouldn't have received a warmer and noisier welcome than was accorded to some of the alumni, as they appeared to renew old associations.

The meeting in due course became serious and was high-lighted by an address by our Dr. George Kress. He spoke of the Founders of Phi Rho Sigma: Robeson, Forline, Polins, Bonn, Witherbee, Hawley, Burroughs, Nobles, and Brown, who, led by Milbank Johnson, dedicated themselves with crusading zeal to bring into being a medical fraternity of men with high ideals of service to humanity.

We were entertained with music, after which officers for the ensuing year were elected. Francis Guinney, Delta alumnus, one of the prominent anesthetists of Los Angeles, was elected President. Victor C. Stratton, another Delta alumnus, became the Vice-President. With threats of disaster which might befall the organization if the incumbent secretary-treasurer,—Reporter A. C. Henrich, was re-elected!

A wonderful evening of fellowship passed too quickly, and all agreed that such get-together meetings should be held several times yearly.

A. H.

CHAPTER LETTERS

ALPHA CHAPTER
Northwestern
Chicago

Rushing for the Alpha Chapter was quite successful this year. We have pledged sixteen men, three of whom are married, and ten of them staying with us at the house.

On Monday, October 4, 1948, the election of new officers took place and the following men were elected:

President, Warren Pearce; Vice *President*, Frank Frable; *Secretary*, Frank Motamedy; *Librarian*, William Wade; *Alumni Secretary*, Richard Roos; and *House Manager*, James Bills.

This year is of much importance and pleasure to all of us members of the Alpha Chapter, since after four years of stay in Abbott Hall, (the dormitory for all Northwestern University—Chicago Campus—students), we have been able to move back into our own house. The house was completely repainted and fixed up by our own active members. We will be serving meals from next quarter.

FRANK MOTAMEDY, *Secretary*

BETA GAMMA CHAPTER
Illinois
Chicago

Beta-Gamma at Illinois got off to a good start this year with a fine rushing program which netted us seventeen pledges, a number which more than fills the space available for new students in our house. This program was planned by Dave Voris, our rushing chairman, and to him goes the credit for a job well done. Since rush week, we have pledged two more men, and have an active committee which is working constantly to choose the best of those available. At present, our chapter strength is fifty, the highest figure since the war. We are definitely expanding at the present time, and that figure should rise to between sixty-five and seventy next year as we shall graduate only eight men this spring.

Officers for the year are: Frank Roemhild, *President;* Henry M. McLaughlin, *Secretary;* Bill Poggemier, *Treasurer;* Rex Wiederanders, *House President;* George Armbruster, *Commissar;* and Dave Voris, *Senior Warden.*

In keeping with the expansion program of the Illinois Medical Center Commission which is making headway in the thirty-five million dollar building addition to the West Side Medical Center composed of the University of Illinois, Loyola, and Chicago Medical Colleges, working in also the Illinois Research and Educational, Cook County and Presbyterian Hospitals, Beta-Gamma is now in the process of selling the present chapter house. The Beta Association in conjunction with the chapter, have begun plans to find a suitable and better chapter house for the future.

The football season has just closed and the chapter team won the noon-league championship and brought home the second trophy in the Inter-league championship. From all appearances, we shall take the basketball championship with ease, as most of our football team are really basketball men!

In October the chapter entertained Dr. Parke H. Simer of the Anatomy Department, for dinner and a smoker. Dr. Simer gave us a quick view of the early days of the Medical School and its development into the largest in the country.

During the same month, Dr. Robert Graham, Vice-President of the Grand Chapter, came for dinner with Drs. Benson Deardorff, President of the Beta Association, F. P. Mooney, Secretary of the Association, and L. W. Peterson, our Councilor, and sat in later on a joint meeting of the Chapter Council and the Beta Association. Brother Graham's suggestions on management and finance were very good and we were grateful for them.

The Founder's Day Dinner was held on November first with Dr. F. H. Falls, Obstetrics and Gynecology, as the speaker, and Dr. C. I. Reed, Physiology, as the guest of honor. "Pop" Reed was the chapter councilor and advisor for over ten years and occupies a warm spot in the heart of every Beta man. Dr. Falls reviewed the founding of the fraternity at Northwestern and the establishing of Beta and Gamma chapters at Illinois and Rush. These two chapters have always been closely allied since the day they were founded, both schools being a part of the West Side Medical Center; and with the addition of the Rush College faculty to Illinois, it was appropriate that these two chapters should be merged into the present "Beta-Gamma."

On November thirtieth, the chapter entertained Dr. J. B. Youmans, Dean of the College of Medicine, and Warren Pearse and Jim Bills, of Alpha chapter, at dinner and the smoker for the month. Dean Youmans discussed the changes being made in the curriculum, leading to more time in the clinics and on the services, and a reduction in didactic work in the clinical years. He expects that this will lead to eleven month terms during the second and third years of school.

The other fraternities of the campus were entertained on December fourth at the monthly beer party, which was designated a Christmas Party in keeping with holiday season. There were dancing, bridge, singing, and the house was decorated with a Christmas tree and murals of Christmas scenes designed and executed by Jack Baldwin. The credit for this party and the other events of this year goes to social chairman, Bob Knight.

Officers for the Freshman Medical Class of the year include Stewart McCambridge, *President*, and Frank Meyer, *Secretary;* both of these men are from Phi Rho Sigma.

HENRY M. MCLAUGHLIN, *Secretary*

DELTA CHAPTER
University of Southern California
Los Angeles

Delta Chapter at U. S. C. has been rolling along sweetly with the competent guidance of Prexy Bob Randle of the junior class. This fall a series of unusually fine rush parties were climaxed by a record turn out at the Founder's Day dinner at the Chapman Park Hotel, Hollywood.

With nine pledges and several more in prospect we are looking forward to a busy winter and spring. Social plans include a big dance in January and a banquet in honor of the graduating seniors sometime in the spring. A chapter library plan is already functioning based on the donation of at least one book by every graduating senior. An alumni directory of all Phi Rhos in Southern California is well under way. Still in the infant stage is a program to have each student sponsored by an alumnus—a sort of big brother system——and, as a corollary, each student will sponsor some man in the class below him. At the Founder's Day dinner, Dr. Kress explained this plan, which had been inaugurated in his literary fraternity.

NEAL MOQUIN, *Secretary*

EPSILON CHAPTER
Wayne
Detroit

Epsilon chapter has two principle objectives this year. One, we are attempting to break the "every-other-year pledging" system that has been plaguing Wayne for years. That is to say, we are going to get a full pledging quota this year as we did last year.

Secondly, we are going to sell blood to give us a nest egg for a projected alumni fund.

Our first rushing party was held November 6th at the Grosse Pointe Hunt Club, as a buffet dinner and dancing. In spite of a strategically placed examination of the freshmen for the next Monday, we had an overflow crowd, everyone having a fine time.

We were honored at the party by several of last year's seniors, including our ex-president, Wayne Mont-

gomery, and an intern from our Ann Arbor chapter.

Epsilon wishes all Phi Rho actives and alumni a happy holiday season and a successful New Year.

JACK E. GOODWIN, *Secretary*

ZETA CHAPTER
Michigan
Ann Arbor

At the present time, there are fifty active members in the Chapter Zeta with twenty-five of these men being in the senior class, nine in the junior class and the remainder in the sophomore class. The number of pledges brings the total number up to sixty-eight.

Financially the house is on a steady basis, doing this with the lowest per capita cost to the members on campus. Although the costs of repairs and maintenance of the house were a great amount over the expected, the house showed a little profit over the summer months. So far this year, the house is expected to be in the black at the end of the year, next June, unless something unforeseen occurs.

Concerning the house itself, during the summer a new rug was purchased for the living room at a cost of $1,500. New drapes were purchased for the dining room and new drapes are in the process of being made for the living room (donated by Dr. Rice, a recent graduate) under the supervision of Mrs. Frederick Coller, the wife of the well known surgeon here at Ann Arbor. At the end of the last school year, a new deep freeze was purchased to store meat bought in large quantities at wholesale prices. Also, new stainless steel tube chairs were purchased for the card room on the first floor, and a new asphalt tile floor was put in the card room. The entire first floor of the house has been painted within the last year, and during the summer the exterior of the house was painted.

Plans for the future include the election of a permanent committee whose job it will be to ascertain the needs of the house, and to purchase the things that will be necessary such as new furniture. We hope this committee will be a standard part of Zeta Chapter throughout the years, in order that the house here will continue to be one of the better houses on the Ann Arbor campus.

All the senior members of the fraternity have received internships that will start at the end of the school year. They are going from coast to coast as follows:

Don Fredrickson,
Peter Bent Brigham, Boston.

Lee Cecil,
Massachusetts General, Boston.

Phillip Johnson,
University Hospital, Ann Arbor.

Richard Alexander,
Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vt.

Robert Pierce,
Sparrow Hospital, Lansing, Mich.

Don McLean,
Grace Hospital, Detroit.

Richard Alford,
Research Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.

J. Robert Swain,
Research & Education Hospitals, Chicago.

Adam McClay,
University of Texas Hospital, Galveston.

Eugene Rentschler,
University of Texas Hospital, Galveston.

Silas O'Quinn,
Charity Hospital, New Orleans.

A. Gordon Reynolds,
University Hospital, Ann Arbor.

Al Beurgler,
Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

Frederick O'dell,
University Hospital, Ann Arbor.

Richard Turner,
Virginia Mason Hospital, Portland, O.

W. Douglas Brodie,
Minneapolis General, Minneapolis.

Ralph Taubert,
Minneapolis General, Minneapolis.

Philip Porter,
Good Samaritan, Portland.

Leroy Steinmann,
Good Samaritan, Portland.

David Kapp,
St. Joseph's, Ann Arbor.

Bruce MacMillan,
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh.

Howard Manz,
Methodist Hospital, Madison, Wisc.

James Andrews,
St. Joseph's, Lexington, Ky.

Francis Balice,
Wayne County General, Eloise, Mich.

Socially, Zeta Chapter is known for its fine parties here at Michigan. This December 11th, we are having our annual Christmas Formal, with Cliff Hoff and his band, and the Phi Rho Stock theater producing a radio show with the theme of Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge, with both students and professors competing. Also this December 15th, we are holding our annual Stag Christmas party, where every one gets a present that fits his personality from one of the other members, and we all have fun.

Monthly, we have our special dinner with a guest speaker who chats with all members and pledges. Every two weeks, we have a chaperoned party on Saturday evening and these are always well attended.

JOHN H. VARNEY, JR., *Secretary*

* * *

Some excerpts from Zeta's *Zetan Newsletter*, of date of November 18, 1948, follow:

The copies of the *Zeta Newsletter* which you will receive later this year will be almost entirely devoted to the affairs of the alumni of Zeta Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma.

A skeptic in your midst may point out that fraternity achievement is not measurable by any simple yardstick, and we agree. But we point to the offices and honors held by members of our senior class as an example. Keep in mind the fact that there are five major medical fraternities here, as well as a sorority, and scattered memberships in other groups. This class has had a Phi Rho as president for three of its four years; at present, all six class officers are Phi Rho's. Of the twenty men in the Victor Vaughan Honorary Society, six are Phi Rho's. Of the two men in Alpha Omega Alpha, Scholastic honorary fraternity, both are Phi Rho's—and when nine new pledges are announced, our representation will likely be raised to five!

But Zeta's foremost position is by no means limited to a single class. In Galens, honorary service fraternity, we have five out of twenty-four men—more than any other group. The president of the all-school honor council is a Phi Rho. Two of the officers of the Association of interns and Medical Students (independent, not affiliated with the national group) are Phi Rho's. And the Galens' Christmas Drive (which last year brought in $5400 for the welfare of children in University Hospital) will be managed by a Phi Rho in 1948.

These enviable facts are not based on superiority in numbers in our chapter, as three other groups here closely approximate our size. They are instead indicative of the caliber of the men in the active chapter—many of whom pledged here because of the recommendations of Zeta's Alumni, and, we firmly believe, because of the tradition of leadership that our alumni left us.

We would not have you think that the chapter has become a collection of "grinds," however. Our organized social program is the envy of the campus. Last year's intramural athletic team captured the professional school's basketball championship, and this year's team has taken a first in its division of the football tournament. Because our financial affairs have for many years been in competent hands, we have no back log of old bills, and this year our living costs are equal to the lowest on the campus.

And that's our story—we've told it only to remind you that Phi Rho at Michigan is still the topnotch fraternity that you remember from your school days, and that the present active group, our eighteen pledges, and their successors intend to do their best to keep it the kind of fraternity *you* remember, the kind you want it to remain.

DON FREDRICKSON, *President*
PHIL PORTER, II, *Alumni Chairman*

ETA CHAPTER
Creighton
Omaha

Eta Chapter at Creighton is happy to report that the active members divided themselves into work crews and that the living room, the dining room and the third floor of our chapter house have all received a new coat of paint.

Also to inform you that 25 men were pledged to Phi Rho Sigma on November 20. Nine of these men now live in our chapter house.

One of our alumni, Dr. Harold N. New, who is instructor in Medicine at Creighton, recently gave a seminar at the chapter house on "The Interpretation of the Electrocardiogram."

Our formal initiation will take place sometime in February. A cordial invitation is extended to all Phi Rhos to be with us.

BERNARD J. BEGLEY, *President*

THETA TAU CHAPTER
Minnesota
Minneapolis

The following is a list of the activities for Phi Rho Sigma, Theta Tau chapter, for the past academic year.

I. Present officers: *President*, James Doyle, Senior; *Treasurer*, Ken Ahola, Sophomore; *Secretary;* Sandy Bloom, Sophomore.

II. Membership: At the present time, Phi Rho of Minnesota is made up of 60 active members and 18 pledges for a total of 78. The pledges will become active members on January 31, 1949. The representation by classes is as follows: 18 Freshmen pledges; 25 Sophomore actives; 21 Junior actives; 14 Senior actives.

III. House and Financial Condition: The financial condition of Phi Rho at Minnesota is extremely healthy and in fact has never been better. Our $75,000 House, which is worth almost twice this figure in these days of inflated values is 87 percent paid for ($65,000.00) and the remaining $10,000.00 is guaranteed by existing house notes. A mortgage burning at the Alumni Banquet of 1950 or 1951 is being contemplated at present.

IV. Scholastic: Phi Rho is the top medical fraternity scholastically at the University of Minnesota. In addition, according to figures released in the Spring of 1948 by the Student Activities Bureau, Phi Rho was the top fraternity of all kinds, (includes all active fraternities, professional academic, social, etc.) on the campus of the University of Minnesota. The overall average of the Fraternity at that time was something better than a "B."

V. Athletic: Phi Rho is well represented by teams in all the intramural leagues at the University. This includes swimming, touch football, baseball, basketball, hockey, bowling, etc.

In the past academic year (1947-48), Phi Rho at Minnesota won the following titles in the intra-mural competitions:

1. Professional and All Fraternity (includes academic as well as professional fraternities) titles in touch football.
2. Professional and All-Fraternity titles in basketball.
3. Professional and All-Fraternity titles in baseball.
4. Professional title in bowling.

In addition, one member of the Fraternity, Jack Bonner, is a regular center on the hockey team of the University of Minnesota.

VI. Social: A social program is planned at the beginning of the quarter by the Social Committee (which includes a representative from each class, in addition to the chairman, who this year is Tom Canon, Sophomore). In the Fall quarter there was always a gathering after the football game for hot coffee and doughnuts as well as the usual Saturday Night Parties at the House. In addition, large parties were held at homecoming and at the end of the quarter, the latter being a Christmas party.

At Homecoming, the House was decorated both inside and out (our house won "honorable mention" for the second straight year on the outside decorations). Phi Rho is the only medical fraternity which consistently has made outside decorations at Homecoming. It is the custom for the Sophomore class to always put on the entertainment at the Homecoming Party, and this year's show was no exception to the rule of having good shows, year after year. More than 100 alumni with their wives and girl friends were counted at this year's festivities and a joyous time was had by all.

Planned activities for the Winter quarter so far include reciprocal Saturday Night Parties with the Phi Chis, Phi Beta Pis and Nu Sigs (incidentally, interfraternity relations are very good and many group activities are held among the medical fraternities at Minnesota). Mention may be made of a sleigh ride, initiation ceremonies and party, faculty dinners once a month, and a "Hard-Times" Party at which Freshmen will provide the entertainment.

Not to be forgotten is the Phi Rho Sigma Choir which has gained a reputation over the years for extremely good singing. This year's group sang at the Varsity Show at Homecoming, and received many enthusiastic encores. They also sang at the All-University Christmas Dance and at several private parties. The group includes about 25 members and is extremely fortunate in having a very gifted leader, Jerry Larson, Senior, and several fine soloists.

VII. Alumni Relations: Phi Rho at Minnesota is blessed with a strong, interested and active alumni group. A gathering is held once a year, generally in the Spring, at which time, officers are elected and business considered. After which time, everyone adjourns to the Fraternity House for a Stag Party given by the members for the alumni. This alumni group includes many prominent faculty members and practitioners here at the University and its vicinity, and all over the U. S. A. and its possessions.

RICHARD C. LILLEHEI, *Secretary*

IOTA CHAPTER
Nebraska
Omaha

Iota chapter enters the new year with one of the most promising set of conditions seen in many years. Last fall the chapter pledged 35 men, 19 of which are living in the house. This brings the total chapter to 93, which is about twice the size of any other organization on the campus and we hope we are not suggesting too much when we say that we think it is twice as good.

Numerous activities have filled the Fall semester including our Christmas formal at the Blackstone Hotel a Christmas party for the children at the Child Saving Home, a faculty tea, and two smokers for the alumni of the chapter. At the beginning of school we painted the eaves and woodwork of the house.

In all school activities the Phi Rhos have been very active, Brothers Buffington and Ralston being members of the Student Council and Brother Harkin being editor of the school newspaper. The Phi Rhos won the athletic trophy for last year by taking almost a clean sweep of the various sports events.

Scholastically, Iota chapter has helped itself by having a number of help sessions for freshmen and sophomores. Fortunately Brother Rosenlof, assistant in Anatomy, and Brother Olsen, assistant in Physiology, have had the time to help everyone along. Brother Chuck Beede was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha last spring and is interning in Philadelphia now.

For this year, pledging prospects look good. The new rushing committee consists of Brothers Buffington, Gustavson, and Mannschreck. To enhance the appearance and liveability of the house plans call for the painting of the second floor halls and dining room, and if possible purchase of a new television set.

JIM HARKIN, *Secretary*

KAPPA CHAPTER
Western Reserve
Cleveland

Kappa chapter is pleased to add to its ranks this year its largest pledge class for some time. This includes twenty-three freshmen and one junior. Our active chapter numbers seventeen seniors, eleven juniors, and sixteen sophomores.

Combining the talents of all our classes, we completely redecorated the first two floors of the fraternity house. In addition, we purchased a new radio-phonograph, revamped the billiard table, and began construction of a recreation room in the basement.

Beginning with our annual buffet supper in September and continuing with the Thanksgiving formal and Christmas banquet, our social program has been quite successful.

In the scholastic field, four of last years seniors were elected to Alpha Omega Alpha.

With increasing alumni support, we look forward to a more successful future.

ROBERT E. ROY, *President*

LAMBDA PHI CHAPTER
Pennsylvania
Philadelphia

Our chapter president called my attention to the Editor's letter requesting a report from Lambda Phi chapter. I have been trying to clean up

other pressing business and confess I lost your letter under the quagmire of notes and bulletins and junk my wife keeps stacking neatly in the active box; never reached it. I plan now to leave the whole mess to my biographers!

In Lambda Phi chapter there are eight married seniors—five of them are fathers—all under the aegis of Phi Rho. Another member plans to visit the professor of obstetrics and get credit for the course from the prospective father angle—sometime in the Spring! There remain but four members unmarried, in the senior contingent. Phi Rho per cents at about twenty in the battle of the sexes in the senior class. There are elements in the lesser echelons that bear the entwined yoke, rampant, on their standard. When the children gather one has little fear from that nonsense: "the falling birth rate." Prolific Phi Rho germinates on!

The situation at Lambda chapter is gloomy. Taxes, interest, mortgage, depreciation and repairs are eating away at our ulcerated vitals.

Our Alumni Association, defunct during the war, has been somewhat resistant to effort of revival. A Rehabilitation Committee is made up of prolixic Boland Hughes, chief of urology; dry and droll Doctor Pillsbury, professor of dermatology, and cinemapedagogue; Doctor Morton of bacteriology—with as a front man, energetic Harry Zinsser from the Robinette Foundation. They are pumping life back into the organization.

The chapter conducted a survey—made economic report, assessed assets, discovered debits. Thinks it can survive through next year. Incoming pledge group—five lonely stalwarts.

(Some blame condition of the chapter on the great number of married men (!); others on pusillanimous spirit, and fewer off-color songs and bawdy parties, less liquor and no money. Other who have read Dewey and Dakin—blame it on business cycles—some on sun spots).

Will write again soon. Am sending this in a fur-lined envelope against the weather you are having in California. Was born and raised in Los Angeles myself—always knew those darn "good humor" men would multiply and cause trouble someday. Can't blame it on the climate—

JAMES E. NIXON, *Secretary*

MU CHAPTER
Iowa
Iowa City

Mu Chapter concluded a successful rushing season this fall, with fourteen pledges, of whom eight are single and six married. This reflects the increasing proportion of married men in the medical classes.

Last spring, eight members of the present sophomore class were initiated.

During the summer, we had a widespread defection from the single ranks, including one freshmen, four sophomores, one junior, and three graduating seniors. The married group has taken an active interest in fraternity affairs, and are present at many fraternity functions.

At the beginning of the summer, the chapter house was purchased by Dr. G. A. Sywasink, of Muscatine, Iowa, an alumnus of Mu Chapter. We are now in the process of paying for the house; this is a great improvement over our previous status of renters.

A program of repair and improvement of the house was carried out during the summer and early fall. Practically the entire first floor and the kitchen and dining room, were repainted. The latest acquisition was the purchase of forty new dining room chairs. A number of the actives contributed one week or two weeks of their time in work on the house just before the school year began.

The latest even in our social season was a costume, or "Heaven and Hell," party, in which people came as persons dead, or as angels, devils, etc. The decorations were very realistic. The party produced quite a sensation on the university campus, as well as among the Medical School crowd.

Since final examinations begin December 13th, we are planning no further parties, except by individual members, until after Christmas. However, we plan a formal party sometime soon after Christmas.

THOMAS A. WARE, *Secretary*

PI CHAPTER
Indiana
Indianapolis

A small but rapidly growing Pi Chapter completed a successful rush season on December 1. At our first meeting we showed a film on Obstetrics and at the second a movie on Plastic Surgery. The freshmen enjoyed these "blood and guts" pictures as they were a change from book work. At our third meeting, several alumni correlated academic studies with the actual practice of medicine. Our honored speaker at that meeting was Dr. Paul L. McLain, President of the Grand Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma, who told the freshmen about our Fraternity. We have seventeen pledges and are expecting more before our initiation banquet-dance on February 19th.

At a luncheon meeting held with Phi Rho alumni during the Indiana State Medical Convention, Dr. Gordon W. Bateman was elected president and Dr. Kenneth Kohlstaedt was elected secretary of the Indiana Phi Rho Sigma Alumni Association. Dr. Cyrus J. Clark will continue as State Counselor.

Since most of the twenty-three active members are married, we plan at least one activity a month as a family affair. The first of these was a hamburger fry at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Clark in September. The second was a pot-luck supper at the home of one of the members. In November we had a picnic.

The officers for 1948-49 are: Daniel J. Rothenberger, *President;* Phillip Sthair, *Vice-President;* Merlyn A. Grant, *Treasurer;* and Ralph L. Hopp, *Secretary.* Wilson Dalton is *Pledge Chairman.*

RALPH L. HOPP, *Secretary*

CHI ALPHA CHAPTER
Georgia
Augusta

Phi Rho here at Augusta had a very successful rush season. We pledged 15 men. Our rush week activities consisted of three house dinners, a barbecue and two informal dances. The brothers of the chapter repainted the inside of our house and refinished all the floors.

On the field of sports our chapter finished second in the Intra-fraternity football league. Our ball club lost the play off for the championship to the AKK's by a score of 19-6. The team played a better game than the score would indicate. Phi Rho scored first on a long pass from Bill Weaver to big Bill Shirley. However, our lead was short lived as AKK scored on their second play from scrimmage. The Phi Rho defeated the Thetas 7-6 and the Phi Chis 14-12 in other games of the season's plays. Co-captains Bill Shirley and Dan Sullivan gave the team admirable leadership all season. Now that basketball season is on us, Phi Rho has begun work on turning out a good cage outfit. Player-coach Bob Matthew has many good prospects and has his aim set on winning the championship of the city league.

Chi Alpha had a successful Hallowe'en party on October 27. The affair was strictly informal with decorations in keeping with the Fall season.

Chi Alpha chapter looks at the coming New Year with confidence and with the hope of a larger, stronger chapter.

DON SCHMIDT, *Secretary*

RHO CHAPTER
Jefferson
Philadelphia

Rho Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma with all of its distinguished alumni, has much to be proud of in its undergraduate membership. Led by Dr. John F. Wilson, through whose efforts the chapter house was newly

acquired, and supported by Drs. McNeill, Castallo, and Swenson (a good man from "Zeta"), Phi Rho at Jefferson has assumed a position of prominence in college and infraternity affairs.

Prex'y P. Liebert Eichman rose to the presidency of estimable Alpha Omega Alpha, while his brother Phi Rhos placed a larger number of representatives in this society than any other fraternity. Foremost among these academicians is Stanisley Gusciora, who became recipient of the "D. Appelton Century Award," for maintaining the highest scholastic average in three years of medical school.

With the acquisition of one Junior and thirteen new Freshmen pledges, the chapter membership is now fifty. Currently Social Chairman John H. Deam is vigorously preparing for the annual college "Black and Blue Ball" to be held in February, and the "Interfraternity Spring Dance" to be held in conjunction with the University of Pennsylvania and the Temple Chapters.

We ask you to be on the alert for your Brother Rhos who will be interning away from Philadelphia during '49 and '50. These include:

Hector F. Rodriguez,
Bayamon District Hospital, Puerto Rico.
Wil'iam E. Hart, Jr.,
St. Vincent's Hospital, Hartford, Conn.
Northern Leslie Powers,
Scott & White Hospital, Temple, Texas.
Canzio E. Giuliucci,
St. Vincent's Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.
Victor, A. Bressler,
Atlantic City Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J.
Stanley J. Gusciora,
St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J.
Oscar R. Swan,
Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster, Pa.
John D. Paul,
Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster, Pa.
Charles C. Callis,
Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster, Pa.
Louis Iozzi,
Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

Our Officers at present are: *President,* Peter L. Eichman; *Vice-President,* Hector F. Rodriguez; *Secretary,* Carl J. May; *Treasurer,* Raymond L. Isberg; *House Manager,* Junior Russell Gingrich.

Rho Chapter wishes to take this opportunity to invite all Phi Rhos to visit the chapter house at 911 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, at any time.

CARL J. MAY, *Secretary*

CHI DELTA CHAPTER
South Carolina
Charleston

The Chi Delta Chapter, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, got off on the right foot last fall during rushing activities and on pledge night our efforts netted us seventeen good men: sixteen freshmen, and one sophomore.

Our big aim for the chapter during this year is the organization of our alumni into a more active group. Dr. Frank Woodruff, Greenville General Hospital, Greenville, S. C., has consented to serve as president protem of the Association and to aid the chapter in contacting all of our graduate brothers. It is hoped that the alumni can meet with the chapter as a group twice each year, during the graduate seminar in the Fall, and at the time of the Medical Ball each Spring.

The financial status of the chapter is on firm ground. Last year we elected a Ways and Means Committee to supervise all expenditures; and under the committee's watchful eye, the chapter has been able to balance its accounts, make permanent improvements on the house, and make a monthly deposit to our building fund.

We regret to report at the end of the last academic year we lost Dr. A. M. Lassek, formerly professor of anatomy at this institution. Dr. Lassek is now Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy at Boston University School of Medicine. He is remembered as a loyal and active brother, a great teacher and a splendid example to his brothers and students. He is continuing his work in neuroanatomy to which he has contributed much, especially in his studies of the pyramidal system.

The weekend before Christmas holidays the chapter held its annual Christmas Party. The next big event on our social calendar is the annual banquet held on the evening of the Medical Ball. The date is as yet undetermined.

ROBERT L. CLARKE, JR., *Secretary*

CHI EPSILON CHAPTER
Tennessee
Memphis

At present Chi Epsilon chapter has 65 active members enrolled at the University of Tennessee Medical School. Our pledge list includes approximately 18 members. We have pledged 6 men in this present winter quarter.

On January 21st, our chapter purchased a 1948 Pontiac station wagon for transportation of house members to and from the school. We have 23 members living in the chapter house.

We are planning to have an alumni party for all Phi Rho Sigma alumni attending the Mid-South Medical Meeting that will be held in Memphis in February.

PARKS PARNELL, *President*

CHI ETA CHAPTER
St. Louis
St. Louis

Chi Eta Chapter extends greetings, and wishes all Phi Rho undergraduates the best in the pursuance of studies, and hopes that you all will emulate the principles of Phi Rho Sigma.

Our new officers are: *President,* Morgan Lindberg; *Vice President,* Robert Kallenberger; *Treasurer* and *House Manager,* Paul Fumich; *Corresponding Secretary,* James Hurley; *Recording Secretary,* Daniel Radecki.

We speak to you from a new location: It was necessary for us to vacate our old chapter house, but through the perseverance and devotion of Ex-President John Test and local members of the fraternity, especially Dr. Leroy Sante, we have acquired a new home at 3512 Vista Ave., St. Louis 4.

At present, we count approximately 30 active members and have pledged, under the directorship of John Biscan, *Pledge Captain,* approximately 10 members of the freshman class.

In spite of our relatively small membersip, we feel proud of our influence in school affairs, and point with pride to Brother Edward Johnson, president of the junior class.

We hold forth sincerely the invitation to all of you to come visit us any time you should chance to be in St. Louis. Always on the lookout for an excuse to throw a party (those who have attended ROTC summer camp, please note), we guarantee you a royal entertainment should you present yourself.

You might also find some interesting hours in our excellent city.

We join with other chapters to keep burning the torch of comradeship as exemplified in Phi Rho Sigma.

JOHN TEST, *Secretary*

CHI CHAPTER
Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh

The formal rush party of Chi Chapter, held December 9, 1948, at the Royal York, was not only a gala affair for all those who attended but it terminated one of the most successful years in Chi Chapter's history. Forty freshmen attended, together with more than sixty active members and alumni. Chi Chapter wants to personally thank all the alumni, who did a grand job in helping their fraternity go over the top.

The success of this party was not due to any one single member, but resulted through the combined efforts of all the members. Joseph Griffith, as master of ceremonies, took charge of the speaker's rostrum; introducing among other well known brothers the president of the Grand Chapter, Dr. Paul L. McLain; national secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. H. William Ruhe; Chi Chapter's adviser, Dr. James Reilly; and the president of Chi Chapter, Henry Karpinski. The entertainment was provided by five guest members of the Psi Omega dental fraternity.

When the pledge cards were turned into the Dean's office. Phi Rho Sigma

was again in front with fifteen new pledges, the top number of men that can be taken during the freshman year. The new men will be formally pledged at the next regular meeting of Chi Chapter. The pledges include: James Atkinson, James H. Day, Harry K. Gillespie, James G. Hawkins, Arthur M. Harmuth, Raymond Killen, Sam Musmanno, Gerard Abert, James Anderka, Paul Pifer, Charles Piper, Kenneth Shick, Robert J. Speaker, Thomas Spitzer and Harry W. Walberg.

On behalf of Chi Chapter, we wish you all to know that alumni, old or new, from Pittsburgh or far away cities, are more than welcome to attend any of the meetings or affairs held by Chi Chapter. We appreciate that a fraternity is made strong, not only by its active members, but by its alumni as well.

JAMES F. WALKER, *Secretary*

PSI CHAPTER
Colorado
Denver

Psi Chapter is now engaged in preparing a directory of all Psi chapter alumni as well as other Phi Rho alumni who are now practicing in Colorado. With the assistance of the alumni the house is undergoing some general repairs and renovations.

At a recent smoker, four members of the teaching staff at the University of Colorado medical school were initiated. These were Dr. C. Maaske, Dr. Wm. E. Clapper, Dr. Stuart Dunlop, and Dr. J. N. Spencer.

Among the more popular social events during the last two years have been the "Sadie Hawkins" parties, an event which seems to be headed for annual celebration.

LEONARD J. FARABAUGH, *Secretary*

DELTA OMICRON ALPHA CHAPTER
Tulane
New Orleans

At the end of the last school year, the members of the Delta Omicron Alpha Chapter decided that, if the chapter was to stay in existence, much less expand, a fraternity house was needed. Search for the house began with emphasis on finding one with a rental suitable to the modest fraternity funds. Finally a house was found. Dr. Francis L. Jaubert offered to rent a house of his to the chapter at a small rate. The house, however, required extensive repairs before it could be made ready for occupancy. The task seemed almost hopeless, as the chapter was practically devoid of funds and the rush season was only two weeks in the offing. Members who were arriving back to New Orleans from their vacations began at once contacting the alumni, and through generous contribution by alumni such as Drs. Jaubert, Wagner, Gouch and Fatter, work was begun on the house. Members themselves did the larger part of the work, and by constant, persistant effort, considerably aided by wives of several members, the house was finally made presentable by the beginning of rush season. A "house warming" was held which was attended by a large number of alumni, and with this Phi Rho Sigma was well on its way to retaining its prestige on the Tulane Campus.

Since the house warming there have been several functions held in the new house, including a successful Hallowe'en Party. A "Christmas Wine Party" is being planned at present.

Work is continuing on the house and it is hoped that by next year everything will be ready for a successful rush season, the past season not having been as active as we would have wished because members devoted most of their efforts to beautifying the house.

GEORGE CARUSSO, *Secretary*

ALPHA ZETA CHAPTER
Stanford
San Francisco

Alpha Zeta Chapter reports progress and looks forward to a prosperous year.

On January 14, we will initiate twenty pledges. Our total membership will then be forty-one men.

As the new Councilor for our chapter we welcome Dr. Anthony J. J. Rourke, who is Physician-Superintendent and Director of Out-Patient Clinics, Stanford University Hospitals, and Associate Professor of Hospital Administration.

Our appreciation also to our former Councilor, Dr. Robert L. Irvine, Professor-emeritus in ophthalmology.

RALPH PIETROBONO, *Vice-President*

CHI THETA CHAPTER
Bowman-Gray
Winston-Salem

Chi Theta Chapter, organized in 1946, has been steadily progressing. The past year has been especially successful. During the time we have secured a fraternity house at 232 Lockland Avenue, and on November 1, 1948, we opened a dining hall which is serving 40 fraters at the present time. This has been a very successful project, and we are hoping to expand our accommodations in the near future.

Chi Theta Chapter also had its most successful pledge year. Thirty-four men were pledged on November 12, 1948, bringing our total membership to sixty-six active members.

Officers for the coming year were recently elected: *President,* Gordon Early; *First Vice-President,* Roy Silverthorne; *Second Vice-President,* Donald Tysinger; *Secretary,* Henry S. Arderson; *Treasurer, Donald* Lomax; *Senior Warden,* Edgar Folk, III.

We have been having meetings every two weeks, and a guest speaker each month. Recently Dr. Virgil Moon, *Professor Emeritus* of Pathology at Jefferson Medical School, addressed the chapter.

We were glad to have several of our Alumni visit the fraternity house following the Wake Forest-Clemson football game. An invitation is extended to all alumni and members of Phi Rho Sigma to visit us at any time.

HENRY A. ARDERSON, *Secretary*

ALPHA ETA CHAPTER
Dalhousie
Halifax

Alpha Eta Chapter affairs have been going very successfully so far this year, and there is a general upswing in fraternity interest. The rushing program was the best in years with the ideas learned by our delegates to the convention being used with good effect. Twenty-one of the best men in the incoming class were pledged to Phi Rho. Also three prominent young men of the University Faculty were pledged to the Fraternity. We are looking forward to a visit by Brother Ralph Elliott, in January, with great interest. Dr. Elliott, in recognition of whose past services was dedicated the Grand Chapter Convention of 1948, will be here for our annual banquet and initiation ceremonies. We hope to profit greatly from his visit.

N. SEYMOUR BLACK, *President*

ALPHA LAMBDA CHAPTER
Temple
Philadelphia

Since our last letter for publication in The Journal we have made considerable advancement at Alpha Lambda. This advancement has been made by the present active members who have contributed not only the skill and time needed to make the necessary adjustments but also have contributed financially, when necessary.

At the beginning of the present school year most of the house was redecorated by the members, who returned a week early to accomplish this task. Our chapter room was completely repapered: three walls in canary yellow, ceiling in egg shell and the third wall in horizontal stripes.

This year has been very successful as far as rushing is concerned. Sat-

urday, November 27, 1948 we initiated twenty-six (26) brothers. The success here can also be attributed to the cooperation of all our members.

Alpha Lambda set upon a campaign, shortly after the opening of school, to secure a television set for the house at no expense to the Fraternity. This was accomplished through the cooperation of a local business firm. The active members sold advertisements for this firm. It was agreed that if we sold a designated amount they would install a television set in our house. This set has been installed and the members have enjoyed several Saturday afternoons watching college and professional football games.

The members of the Alumni Committee began a campaign to raise money to pay off the house mortgage, and make some repairs that cannot be made by the members themselves. This campaign got under way in late summer but as yet the response has not been as hearty as we had hoped. However, we have received letters from several of our alumni stating that they would be glad to contribute to our cause at a later date. If this should be read by anyone who has not made his contribution, we of Alpha Lambda would appreciate his response.

At present we have fifty-four active members and eight faculty members. Concerning our rating with other fraternities on the campus; we are second as to membership and first as to the number of members belonging to honorary societies.

We are greatly assisted by the Wives Committee of the Chapter. This organized group is composed of the wives of the married members of the chapter. This group aids the chapter, in that they help to decorate for parties, serve refreshments, and give advice in decorating the house. They have made draperies for our chapter room and as a future project, plan to make more additions, so we will have uniform draperies throughout the house.

Alpha Lambda Chapter is guided by the following Trustees and Officers:

Trustees: Dr. John Franklin Huber, *Faculty Advisor;* Dr. Ernest Aegerter, and Dr. Joseph C. Doane.

Officers: Paul Caldwell, *President and Inter-Fraternity Council Representative;* William Schindel, *Vice President;* Thomas McGraw, *Treasurer;* William D. Crigger, *Secretary;* William H. Weber, *Steward*; and Alvin C. Vogele, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*

Also, Roderick C. Cook and Al Zinovenko, who are co-chairmen of Rushing Committee; William Schindel and William Peters, who are co-chairmen of Seminar Committee. John Eves is the Alumni Secretary.

WILLIAM D. CRIGGER, *Secretary*

ALPHA NU CHAPTER
Texas
Galveston

The Alpha Nu chapter at Texas has just completed a successful yet busy year under the leadership of our chapter officers: Herbert Seybold, *President;* Walter Cave, *Vice-President;* Charles Osteen, *Secretary;* Ed Carter, *Historian;* and Ed Brooks, *House Manager.* Through the fine work of Ed Hall, retiring rush captain, we were able to secure seventeen freshmen pledges. Co-rush captains Bob Rice and Rocky Gillian have been elected for the forthcoming year.

In the fall elections, this chapter was represented by the following: pledge, Jack Robberson, *Freshman President;* Wist Smith, *Sophomore Vice-President;* and John Conally, *Junior Secretary.*

The initiation ceremonies for the freshman pledges will be held in the latter part of February. Two of our alumni, Drs. W. B. Potter and G. S. McReynolds, have planned for us an initiation banquet following the ceremonies.

With our chapter on a firm financial basis, under the sponsorship of Dr. Truman G. Blocker, and with the cooperation of our alumni, we are looking forward to a year of achievement.

CHARLES OSTEEN, *Secretary*

ALPHA PI CHAPTER
Utah
Salt Lake City

Alpha Pi Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma, just barely over six months old, currently has 40 actives, 16 pledges and 4 honorary members. The faculty members comprise Dr. George E. Cartwright, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Dr. John C. Nunemaker, Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine and Chief of the Medical Service Veterans Hospital, Salt Lake City, Dr. N. M. Fellows, Instructor in Surgery, and Dr. Richard A. Call, Assistant Resident in Pathology. These faculty members have already added considerable strength to our local chapter.

Alpha Pi Chapter had a Christmas Party to end our social activites for 1948 and already plans are being formulated for educational and social activities for 1949.

RONALD W. KING, *Secretary*

The beautiful cost nothing at all—it is a gracious gift from the Immortals. We are permitted to see the sunrise and the sunset, the clouds sailing in the skies, all the forests and the field, the glorious sea, all without money and without price. The birds sing for us; the wild flowers we may pick along the roadside and there is no entrance fee to the starlit hall of the night.

Books for the Doctor

By W. J. STAPLETON, Jr., M.D.

BODIES AND SOULS.

By Maxence Van de Meersch. Pellegrini and Cudahy, New York, $3.75.

Translated from the French by Eithne Wilkins. The author is a lawyer who is an idealist. The novel has to do with medical men and their lives in France and it is not a very nice book to read. It is hard to put in a few words the picture of the young doctor who tried to do what was right. He has a hard time of it—what with professors splitting fees and doing unnecessary operations. Some of the critics have likened his writing to Zola's.

* * *

BARBED WIRE SURGEON.

By Doctor Alfred A. Weinstein. MacMillan Company, New York, $3.00.

A fine book about the American soldier in Japanese prisons and the wonderful job done by doctors, nurses, priests and pastors who worked to keep him alive. The terrific odds with which the doctor had to contend in doing operations and caring for the sick make this book an epic in war history.

* * *

PETTICOAT SURGEON.

By Bertha Van Hoosen. Pellegrini and Cudahy, New York, $3.75.

With a foreword by the author of "Horse and Buggy Doctor." A new issue of the autobiography of this eminent woman surgeon. This book is well worth reading, for Doctor Van Hoosen is a pioneer in her chosen field and carried on her good work for sixty years.

* * *

DOCTOR KIRKBRIDE AND HIS MENTAL HOSPITAL.

By Earl D. Bond, M.D. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. $3.50.

A little book of 63 pages telling of the life of the great Quaker doctor who pioneered in the treatment of the mentally ill. A fascinating book not only for psychiatrists but for the doctor and the student also.

* * *

GEORGE CRILE — AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Edited with sidelights by his wife, Grace Crile. Two volumes.

(*Continued on Page 21*)

THE DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND THE ARMED SERVICES

DUDLEY M. STEWART, M.D., *Delta Omicron Alpha,* Tulane

DUDLEY M. STEWART, M. D.
D. O. A.—Tulane
Associate Editor, Journal Phi Rho Sigma

During these turbulent times, when the peace of our country and of the world is threatened, it is necessary that those, whose duty it is to plan and to prepare for our defense, should make known to the medical profession the need for their active participation in both the Reserve Corps and the Regular Army. There has been much discussion relative to a draft of civilian physicians to meet the needs of an increasing army. Such discussion has created uneasiness among the younger group of medical men, and efforts have been organized to combat such a draft.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PHYSICIAN

It should be remembered that in the event of a national emergency, physicians will be called upon to fill the need in the Armed Services. Should these be too few in number, the government will then be forced to register each doctor, and to draft those who fill the physical and educational requirements. Such a procedure will necessarily produce a most unfavorable reaction throughout the medical profession as a discriminatory action against them as a group.

This unfortunate eventuality can be largely obviated, and probably prevented altogether, by presenting this problem to the individual physician, and to the physician-to-be for his careful consideration. Such consideration should include not only his rights as a citizen, and as a member of a specially educated and trained scientific group, but it should not neglect his duty as a citizen, of a Nation whose freedom permits him infinitely greater latitude both as a citizen, and as a physician. He cannot demand rights of his country beyond the duty which he owes, and upon which his rights are dependent. Ethically, one must earn his rights by the performance of his duty, whether social, financial, professional, or national. He cannot practice medicine until he has fulfilled his duty in properly preparing himself for his profession, and then he must have those rights conferred upon him by the proper authorities of his school and of the state. The continuation of this right to practice medicine depends upon the performance of his duty as a physician. As a citizen, he has the right to vote, but in voting, he is doing his duty as a citizen.

THE AMERICAN ABHORS REGIMENTATION

Because of the democratic form of government under which we live, the American abhors regimentation. No group, perhaps, in America, is more idealistic in its thinking, and more individualistic in its efforts than is the medical profession. This unfettered freedom of thought and action has produced scientific accomplishments of transcendent worth, and is one of the products of American liberty. That its preservation for the future is not only necessary, but imperative, cannot be denied.

The preservation of freedom of initiative in the scientific field, as well as in every other field, can be carried out in but one way. It is our duty to participate in the function of our government by constructive and unselfish actions, by the ballot, by active interest in civic and national affairs, and by service. Our present economic muddle, as well as the economic upheavals of the past have been the result of our lackadaisical, "Let George do it" attitude, while we loudly demand our rights and unblushingly shirk our duties. The loud cry for governmental subsidization in any field is evidence of failure to do our duty in proper planning and preparation, and of our laziness in following through on the project. We want the State to bear our burdens; we confess our inadequacy to shoulder them ourselves.

MEDICAL PROFESSION MUST SOLVE ITS OWN PROBLEMS

The medical profession has a reputation for solving its own problems, and of refusing subsidies. It can solve the problem of forced participation in national defense by voluntary participation as a sacred duty. We owe that duty to our country, to our profession, to our family, and to ourselves. It is the one way that we can maintain the reputation of the medical profession for integrity ond for unselfish service. As physicians, we have sworn to give service to our fellow man, and we should not shirk that oath because those who need that service wear the uniform of our country.

Many of our younger confreres have accepted federal funds to complete their medical education with the promise that they would return service for financing. These have no valid excuse for refusal; theirs is a duty. For the rest who are within the proper age group, and who are acceptable physically, there is membership in the active Reserve Corps of the components of the Armed Services. Temporary tours of active duty should hold for them adventure and education, together with an acquaintance of army life. For those who so desire, the Regular Army holds an interesting and instructive career in the Medical Corps, where many facets of research and training are offered. For the rest, it is our duty to see that the Armed Services are properly provided with qualified physicians, both in the Reserve Corps and in the Regular Army. The medical profession has a reputation to uphold; it is our duty to protect it by serving our country in time of need, and that time is now.

ON FRIENDSHIP

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the issue of *The Journal of Phi Rho Sigma* of October last, reference was made to "friendship" as one of the cardinal objectives of members of Phi Rho Sigma. The late James W. Foley of Pasadena was an old friend of the Editor. From his volume, "With Happiness to You in a Hundred Poems," the following are taken:

A FRIEND

A friend is a fellow who never asks
What you can do for him,
But he wants to do something for you
When the storm is black and grim.
A friend is a fellow who never asks
Of why or when or how,
But he does the thing he knows you need
And he does it here and now.

A friend is a fellow who never asks
How you came to slip and fall,
He knows you're down, so he comes around
And gives you a lift, that's all.
You don't have to tell for he knows well
The troubles that come to men,
And he walks along with his arm through yours
Till you get on your feet again.

A friend is a fellow who doesn't keep
His heart 'way up on a shelf,
But he seems to know what the trouble is
As well as you do yourself.
A friend is a fellow who'd give you his shirt
And never once repine
If his back was bare, so if you'll wear
The shirt of a friend—here's mine!

I LIKE A FRIEND

I like a friend who can take a licking without howling,
I like a friend who can do a job without growling,
I like a friend who can meet a trial without scowling.

I like a friend who can talk to me without lying,
I like a friend who can score a failure without sighing,
I like a friend who will never give up trying.

I like a friend who will have a lesson and learn it,
I like a friend who will borrow my dollar and return it,
I like a friend who will get his share and earn it.

I like a friend who will take his medicine when it's bitter,
I like a friend who is a pretty reliable pinch hitter,
I like a friend who is never a grouch or a quitter.

I like a friend who is human, not above or below it,
I like a friend who will have his row and hoe it,
And we will be friends for always and I know it.

PHI RHO SIGMA SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS AT NORTHWESTERN

The fourth annual presentation of the Dennis Phi Rho Sigma Scholarship Awards was made at Northwestern University Medical School on September 28, 1948. The awards, three in number, were given as a part of the Founders' Day Convocation, and were presented by Dr. Frederick W. Merrifield, president of Northwestern Medical Alumni Association. Two were received by individual students, and one by a fraternity.

The cash award of a $100 bond was presented to Barnett Berman, the student who attained the highest scholastic average during his first three years at Northwestern University Medical School. His average was 91.5 per cent. The award which is offered each year to the national medical fraternity on the campus maintaining the highest average during the preceding year was presented this year to Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity. The third award, a $50 bond, was presented to Edward J. McKinney, who was chosen as the man in his fraternity having contributed most toward the fraternity award. The winning fraternity, and the two men awarded bonds, were also presented certificates of recognition, and their names were placed on the bronze plaque which perpetuates the awards.

These honors were made possible through the gifts of Dr. George James Dennis *(Alpha-Northwestern)*, and Mrs Dennis, and were established to foster good scholarship in the medical school among organized groups as well as among the individual students. And to this same purpose, the handsome bronze plaque which hangs in the Archibald Church Library, bearing now the inscriptions of four years' winners, serves as a visual recognition of merit, and a present stimulus to excellence in scholarship.

Peop'e squander in envy and jealousy enough vital energy to make them perfectly charming and loveable if it were properly directed.

It is better to proceed safely at thirty, than to stop too suddenly at sixty; and that goes for years of age, or miles of speed.

Some hae meat, and canna eat,
And some wad eat that want it;
Be we hae meat, and we can eat,
And sae the Lord be thankit.
—BURNS—*The Selkirk Grace.*

Chapter Eternal

PHILIP K. GILMAN
1879 - 1948

Philip Kingsnorth Gilman *(Xi—Johns Hopkins)* San Francisco; born in 1879; Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, 1905; clinical professor of surgery, emeritus, Stanford University School of Medicine; at one time on the faculty of the University of the Philippines College of Medicine in Manila, where he was on the staff of the Philippine General Hospital; member of the founders group of the American Board of Surgery; past president of the California Medical Association and the San Francisco County Medical Society; member and past president of the Pacific Coast Surgical Association; fellow of the American College of Surgeons; served during World War I; during World War II a captain in the medical corps of the U. S. Naval Reserve, serving as district medical officer of the Twelfth Naval District; chief of the bureau of hospitals, state public health department; died in Stanford University Hospital September 7, aged 69.

ROBERT BRUCE PREBLE
1866 - 1948

Dr. Robert Bruce Preble, *(Alpha—Northwestern)* a founder member of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, died July 25, 1948, in St. Luke's Hospital. It was in this hospital that he served and taught for many years, contributing much to its prestige. He was one of a group of his distinguished contemporaries who played a large part in winning for Chicago its reputation as a center for medical teaching.

Dr. Preble went directly to the University of Michigan, where in 1889 he received his Bachelor of Arts degree and won a membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He entered Northwestern University Medical School the following fall, finishing in 1891. Later, the University of Michigan conferred upon him a Master of Arts degree, and Northwestern made him a Doctor of Science. After receiving his medical degree, he was appointed to the house staff of Cook County Hospital, where he served his internship at the same time as Abt, Halsted, DeLee, Edwards, Eisendrath, and other future members of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago.

When he finished his service in the County Hospital, Dr. Preble went to Vienna for a two-year period of study.

To commemorate his service, the Preble Laboratory of Cook County Hospital was established by private subscription through the initiative of Dr. Don Sutton. Its purpose has been to afford further facilities for clinical investigation.

Dr. Preble joined the teaching staff of Northwestern University Medical School in 1895. He later became professor of medicine, but firmly refused ever to be made head of the medical department. Early in his career he was a member of the staffs of Mercy and Wesley Hospitals, but later came to St. Luke's, where he was chief of one of the medical services and where he did most of his teaching. In 1903-04 he was president of the Chicago Medical Society. During World War I he joined the medical corps of the Army, and sailed for France as chief of medicine in the St. Luke's Unit. He served as major and lieutenant colonel in France, and was chief of the Hospital Center at Mars sur Alliers where he was a corps consultant. He received a United States Army citation, and France made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

With Dr. Herrick, Dr. Preble started both the Society of Internal Medicine and the Chicago Heart Association. Later he served as president of each organization. He was a member of the Association of American Physicians and a founder member of the Institute of Medicine.

Dr. Preble will always be remembered by his friends and his associates for his wisdom, his cool reasoning powers, and his critical judgment. These were concealed in part by his quiet and unassuming manner. His was not a skeptical mind. He simply inquired of himself as to just what was the basis of fact upon which any assumption or statement was made. His doubts, if doubts there were, he generally kept to himself, and his companions were rarely aware of them. He was by no means a therapeutic nihilist. He only required that therapy be based upon reason; upon the known effect of a known agent upon a known condition. He was enough of a pathologist and diagnostician to know in his own mind just what the conditions were. If there was nothing to be done, he believed in quietly doing nothing. When there was something to be done, he believed in doing enough to be effective.

It is for his ability as a teacher that Dr. Preble will best be remembered. This won for him the esteem and affection of his students. He taught as he spoke, quietly, thoughtfully, and kindly. His aim was to teach the student to carefully gather the facts, to think, and then to reason out just what the conditions were which were to be met and what was best to do for the welfare of the patient. These were only kindly hints and questions to help the student, and to lead him away from paying too much attention to minor and unimportant details.

Dr. Preble did much to influence medical thought. No one could witness the eagerness with which Northwestern graduates, from one end of the country to the other, inquired after the health and welfare of their favorite teacher, whenever members of the teaching staff appeared in the various cities, without realizing the deep regard and affection with which he was regarded by his students.

N. Clark Gilbert,
(Alpha—Northwestern)

EDWARD GODFREY HUBER
1882 - 1948

On Wednesday afternoon, November 10, 1948, during the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Boston, the Huber Memorial Room was turned over to the Harvard School of Public Health for the use of the students of the school.

The following are excerpts from the remarks made by Dr. A. L. Frechette, chairman of the Huber Memorial Fund Trustees, at the time the Huber Memorial Room was presented as a memorial to Edward Godfrey Huber *(Zeta—Michigan)*:

"Edward Godfrey Huber's career in the Army, as a public health administrator and as a teacher are matters of permanent record in the annals of his country, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Harvard School of Public Health. Aside from these achievements there was one side of his character which we shall all remember. That was his capacity for friendship and his personal interests in the problems, the welfare and the success of the students and the alumni of the School." . . .

Dean James S. Simmons accepted the Huber Room on behalf of the Harvard School of Public Health and said, in part:

"Edward Huber was my friend, both in the Army and afterward over a long period of years. His soul was wrapped up in this School. He and his staff laid the plans which resulted in the reorganization of the School in 1946, in the plans which we are now carrying forward. Edward Huber was also the friend of every student who when through the Harvard School of Public Health." . . .

A bronze plaque has been placed on the wall of the room with an inscription which reads:

Edward Godfrey Huber Room
Furnished by the Harvard Public Health Alumni
In Memory of Their Teacher and Friend
1948

FRED B. WISHARD
1894 - 1948

Fred B. Wishard, *(Pi—Indiana)*, died of heart disease on September 23, 1948. He was a pioneer in industrial medicine, a member of the American Trudeau Society, American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, American Medical Association, Indiana State Medical Association, Indiana Bone and Joint Club, Madison County Medical Society. On the staff of St. Johns Hospital, Anderson, Ind., and a 33 degree Mason. He was the author of many informative papers on industrial medicine.

BASIL R. BELTRAN
1889 - 1949

Basil R. Beltran *(Lambda—Phi—Pennsylvania)*, associate professor of medicine in the Graduate School at the University of Pennsylvania, died January 19, 1948. Dr. Beltran was chief surgeon at Misericordia and Fitzgerald-Mercy Hospitals.

Born in New Orleans, he attended Loyola University and was a graduate of Medico-Chirurgical College. At one time he was assistant chief surgeon at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. He served as a major in World War I, as director of Base Hospital No. 16 in the Vosges sector in France.

He was a former medical director and chief surgeon at the Eastern Penitentiary and the first medical director at Nazareth Hospital. Dr. Beltran also was former chief surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital and an assistant surgeon at Philadelphia General Hospital.

He was decorated by the French Government with the Palmes Acade Nuques for his work in France during World War I and was a member of the Societe Etie des Biens Saisance.

ARTHUR H. GROSS
1884 - 1948

Arthur H. Gross, *(Chi—Pittsburgh)*, aged 64, died on June 7, 1948. Born in Pittsburgh in 1884, he attended the Pittsburgh Academy and then entered the former Western University of Pennsylvania Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1906. He interned in the South Side Hospital and subsequently took post-graduate work at Harvard and the University of London. He was a former Vice-President of Allegheny County Medical Society, and served on its Judicial Board for eleven years. During World War I he was a Lieutenant in the Navy and in the recent World War was a member of the Bellevue Draft Board. He was a member of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Public Health Nursing Association. In *Phi Rho Sigma*, he was a past president of the Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter.

E. A. S. WERNER
1886 - 1948

Ewald Alfred Sigmund Werner, *(Delta—Southern California)*, member of the Los Angeles County Medical Association since 1922, died on August 30, 1948, at Birmingham Hospital after an illness of about two years.

Dr. Werner entered the University of Southern California where he was graduated as a Bachelor of Science in 1906, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1910 at the age of 24 years.

Dr. Werner entered the service as a lieutenant, senior grade, United States Navy in World War I.

WHAT THE PRESS WRITES ABOUT PHI RHO'S . . . ALSO ABOUT THIS AND THAT IN MEDICAL AND FRATERNAL CIRCLES . . . "AND WE QUOTE:"

Department of Surgery Changes at Nebraska

Journal A.M.A.

Dr. Herbert H. Davis, *(Iota—Nebraska)* a member of the department of surgery at the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, Omaha, has been appointed chairman of the department, succeeding Dr. J. Jay Keegan, *(Iota—Nebraska)* professor of neurologic surgery, who wished to be relieved of administrative duties. Dr. Davis is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, 1920, and is one of the founding members of the American Board of Surgery. His father, the late Dr. Bryon B. Davis, was at one time chairman of the department.

St. Louis University School of Medicine — Jubilee Dinner

Journal A.M.A.

St. Louis University School of Medicine at a dinner October 29 at the Missouri Athletic Club honored those who have served twenty-five years or more as instructional officers, giving each one a citation and a replica in silver-plated bronze of the seal of St. Louis University. Father Alphonse Schwitalla, dean, presided. Dr. Alphonse McMahon, associate professor of internal medicine, gave the response for the jubilarians. The dinner address was given by Dr. Morris Fishbein, Chicago, on "Ideals of American Medicine." Among those honored were Alexander J. Kotkis, *(Chi Eta—St. Louis)*; Paul S. Lowenstein, *(Chi Eta—St. Louis)*; Leroy R. Sante, *(Alpha Delta—Washington)*.

Last Year's A.M.A. Session

The Journal of the Tennessee State Medical Association

George F. Lull, M.D., *(Rho-Jefferson)* of the American Medical Association, in a recent bulletin wrote that the ninety-seventh annual session of the American Medical Association, held in Chicago from June 21-25, is history now, but it will be many weeks before the convention is forgotten by the thousands who attended. . . . During those five warm days, the doctors and their friends talked about a great many things; the Red Cross blood banks; about Dewey and Warren and Truman; the television programs which were sent by short wave from Passavant Hospital to Navy Pier and the classrooms at Northwestern University Medical School; the adoption of the new constitution and by-laws; about the various prepayment plans; and the practice of medicine by hospitals . . .

The new incoming president, Dr. R. L. Sensenich, *(Gamma-Chicago)* South Bend, Indiana, made a speech in which he said that the "general levels of health and added longevity accomplished by health education, medical research and development, and the use of new methods in the prevention and treatment of disease marks scientific advances in medicine unequaled to any comparable division of scienc." . . .

There were two candidates for the office of president-elect, Dr. Irons and Dr. Alfred W. Adson, *(Iota-Nebraska)* Rochester, Minnesota, who is chief neurologic surgeon at the Mayo Clinic and professor of neuro-surgery at the Mayo Foundation Graduate School of the University of Minnesota.

In addressing the House after his election, Dr. Irons urged physicians all over the country to carry on the fight against socialized medicine, especially within their county societies.

American medicine, he said, has won a few of the preliminary skirmishes in the fight against forces that "have been boring from within like termites," endeavoring to deprive medicine of its liberties.

He warned the profession not to be over-confident.

"We have knowledge that other attacks are in the offing," he told the House. "The fight we must now enlarge by arousing the county medical societies to participation is not only a fight to preserve the freedom of medicine; it is a fight to preserve American democracy and the American way of life."

Besides president-elect, other offices filled by the House were: *Vice-President*, Roy W. Fouts, Omaha; *Secretary*, George F. Lull, *(Rho-Jefferson)* Chicago; *Treasurer*, Joshia J. Moore, Chicago; *Speaker*, Francis F. Borzell, *(Rho-Jefferson)* Philadelphia; *Vice-Speaker*, James R. Reuling, Bayside, New York.

Members of the House put in many hours of hard work. At times, it seemed as though resolutions were pouring into the hopper at the rate of one a minute. . . . (Note. The entire letter of A. M. A. Secretary Lull appears in The Journal of the Tennessee State Medical Association, July, 1948, page 266).

Dr. Paul R. Hawley Speaks Out

Connecticut State Medical Journal

In a forceful, challenging speech given recently in Chicago before the 4th Annual Conference of Presidents and other officers of State Medical Associations Dr. Paul R. Hawley, (*Pi-Indiana*) chief executive officer of Blue Cross and Blue Shield Commissions, warned that government medicine is coming soon if "organized medicine (pursues) the same course that it has pursued for the past ten years." This can be averted, according to Dr. Hawley, only through greater expansion of voluntary prepayment medical care plans to cover the greatest number of people by offering contracts to fit all incomes. This means the offering of contracts of various types with varying premiums and varying schedules. In order to further such plans Dr. Hawley recommended the establishment of a National Service Agency to underwrite—but not control—local medical care plans. Other quotes from Dr. Hawley's forthright remarks:

"Our national leaders seem to be purposefully blind to the social changes that are taking place." . . . "Too many physicians regard medical care as their exclusive prerogative." . . . "My heart grows heavy as I see the indifference of many physicians to the threat to freedom in medicine that is becoming more menacing each day; and as I encounter the petty, selfish greed of a few physicians who had rather see the entire structure of American medicine wrecked to concede one small personal advantage in the general interest." . . . "If we get socialized medicine in this country it will be organized medicine that has brought this curse upon us." . . . "If the medical profession does not at once cease its double talk and double dealing with the voluntary nonprofit prepayment plans, we are going to have compulsory government health insurance in this country within three years."

Era of Country Doctors Going Out, Medics Hear

Atlanta Constitution

It is said that the country doctor, that genial "angel" who for generations past has served as counsel and keeper for untold millions of rural Americans, is on the way toward becoming extinct.

Dr. Steve J. Kenyon, *Chi Beta*—Emory, of Dawson, said higher incomes and greater facilities offered in most cities are factors responsible for what he called "an unbalanced trend of doctors moving from rural areas."

To check the trend, Dr. Kenyon said, more hospitals and medical facilities must be provided in rural areas to aid general medical practioners.

Methods needed to achieve that goal was listed as one of four major problems confronting Georgia doctors at the present time. Other problems include the threat of socialized medicine, a shortage of nurses and an increase in psycho-neurotic illnesses.

The problems where listed for delegates to this year's ninety-eighth annual session of the Medical Association of Georgia.

To meet the threat of socialized medicine, Dr. Kenyon recommended steps be taken to educate the public on medical progress, and a voluntary prepayment medical care plan be established to reduce the high cost of medical care to people of low income groups.

He favored the opening of small rural hospitals for nurse training, and declared "it does not take a girl with a college degree to make a good nurse. There are hundreds of girls recently graduated from high school who would welcome the opportunity to train in a small hospital. And, gentlemen, they would make good nurses."

To combat the increase in psychoneurotic ailments, Dr. Kenyon urged that courses on marital relations and homemaking be established in public schools to train youths to be members of a conglomerate society.

Better Facilities, and Salaries Sought for Philadelphia General Hospital

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Dr. Pascal F. Lucchesi, *(Rho-Jefferson)* superintendent and medical director of Philadelphia General Hospital, an institution of 2400 beds, is planning to resign unless city officials heed his pleas for better salaries and facilities at the institution, The Inquirer stated recently.

Long recognized as one of the Nation's most outstanding public health authorities, Dr. Lucchesi is completing 20 years of service in this field. His loss, those high in medical circles admitted, would be a serious blow to the hospital and to the city.

Although he declined to comment, it was understood that Dr. Lucchesi has received numerous offers to fill posts paying much higher salaries than that he now receives. Only his sense of duty has caused him to remain at his post, his acquaintances said. . . .

Intimates of Dr. Lucchesi indicated that he was becoming discouraged at having requests for urgently needed items at the hospital fall on deaf ears.

One of Dr. Lucchesi's biggest problems, his friends stressed, is the fact that Philadelphia General has only one occupational therapist on its staff. The need exists for at least 10 such specialists, it was said.

"You cannot support sick children and other ill patients on promises," one of those willing to comment pointed out. He added that long-term patients at hospitals of the type of Philadelphia General are in vital need of such therapists.

Dr. Lucchesi, who is 44, was educated in parochial schools here and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1926.

He entered public health service a short time later, serving his internship at Philadelphia General. In 1928 he became chief resident physician at the Hospital for Contagious Diseases. He became head of that institution in 1933.

In 1943 he was commissioned a major in the Army and was assigned to the Health and Sanitation Division of Inter-American Affairs in Uruguay. He left the service as a lieutenant colonel.

Dr. Lucchesi was named head of Philadelphia General in February, 1946.

Plan Medical School Survey

Ohio State Medical Journal

The A.M.A. Council on Medical Education has reported that a new complete survey of the medical schools of the United States has been approved by the Board of Trustees, and will begin as soon as feasible. The last survey was made during the period from 1934 to 1936, and according to the Council, the intervening events have seriously affected medical education, making a complete check-up necessary.

Regarding new medical schools, the Council said that the University of Washington in Seattle is completing its first year of operation, and will be considered for approval as soon as it is in full operation with four classes in session. The University of California will establish a new medical school in Los Angeles, along with a 500-bed hospital to be located on the campus.

During 1946 the Medical College of Alabama at Birmingham was approved by the Council as a four-year institution. Six of the remaining seven schools of the basic medical sciences are contemplating expansion to the four-year status.

Entirely new medical schools are under consideration in Connecticut, Florida, Maine, New Jersey, New York.

Hospital Service in the United States

Journal of the American Medical Association

Elsewhere in J.A.M.A. (August 14, 1948) is the 1947 hospital report of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals which reveals an increase in hospital service during the past year in spite of a decrease in total bed capacity. For all registered hospitals the bed capacity decreased in 1947 to 1,425,222 from 1,468,714 in 1946; the average daily census also decreased from 1,239,454 to 1,217,229 during the same period. However, the number of patients admitted increased from 15,153,452 in 1946 to 15,829,514 in 1947. This apparent discrepancy is clarified when the average length of stay per patient in general hospitals is considered. In 1946 the average patient remained 12.9 days in a general hospital; in 1947 he was discharged after 11.4 days, a

gain to the patient of a day and a half.

While the primary purpose of the modern hospital is to provide adequate facilities for the care and treatment of the sick, an increasingly important function is the hospital's role as an educational institution. The magnitude of the teaching program is evident in the number of hospitals offering training; 807 hospitals, primarily general, have approved intern programs, and 1,102 are approved for residency training. Nursing schools now number 1,212, with an additional 193 offering affiliating courses only. There are currently 12 technical schools approved for training medical record librarians, 25 schools for training technicians in physical therapy, 25 for technicians in occupational therapy, 211 schools for x-ray technicians and 337 engaged in training medical technologists. The conduct of these programs for training physicians, nurses and technical personnel involves a considerable expenditure of funds and a great many hours of time and effort from the hospitals participating. Nevertheless, the continued cooperation of these hospitals is essential in providing trained personnel to meet the ever increasing demand for more and better professional service.

Mellon Educational Trust Endows School

Los Angeles Times

The University of Pittsburgh today was given $13,600,000 by the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust for a new Graduate School of Public Health to be headed by Dr. Thomas Parran, former Surgeon-General of the U.S. Public Health Service.

The graduate school will emphasize occupational and industrial health and hygiene and do basic research in all phases of public health.

Paul Mellon, son of former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, whose money set up the trust, made the announcement.

Internships and Residencies

Journal of the American Medical Association

Data in the Internship and Residency Number of THE JOURNAL, May 1, make it apparent that the point is being reached in graduate training beyond which further expansion of facilities is probably not desirable. In hospitals approved for intern training, the number of positions available already exceed the number of applicants by 30 per cent. More than 12 per cent of approved hospitals were unable to fill any of their positions during the past year, with an additional 13 per cent having less than half the number of interns desired. Hospitals now approved for residency training are well able to accommodate future graduates, in most, if not all, of the specialties. While the number of approved residencies has increased threefold since prewar years, the number of applicants apparently is gradually decreasing. The majority of physicians who sought residencies after their release from military service have completed their training or will do so during the next year. Furthermore, the interest in specialty training among medical students is believed to be lessening. Can it then be assumed that the saturation point in training facilities of this type has been reached and that a further increase will probably result in the same problems now confronting hospitals approved for intern training— . . . (J. A. M. A., August 14, 1948, p. 1467).

President Truman's National Plan Costs Would Be Staggering

Editorial - Los Angeles Herald Express January 24

If Congress should approve President Truman's national health plan, as proposed in his "State of the Union" message, the already overburdened taxpayers could reasonably expect to see the costs of such a plan soar to 10 billion dollars a year.

Great Britain's "socialized medicine" plan, now in full swing, is costing the people $1,300,000,000 a year and the costs are rising in alarming fashion day by day.

Those of the British people who had always scorned the use of glasses are now seeing the need for eyeglasses and they are asking for them, at government expense, at the rate of 7,500,000 pair a year. Those who had neglected their teeth, and the poor teeth of the English people has been known for many years, have suddenly realized that they need dental attention and they are getting dentures and false teeth in astronomical quantities. Finally, the rush for hearing aids almost threatens to bankrupt the government.

The lure of free medical care has turned the British people into a nation of hypochondriacs, and 9 out of every 10 persons rush to the overworked doctors with symptoms of real or fancied ills.

As far as sick-care goes, whether it is for a chronic condition or any emergency, the patient is faced with delay.

If you want to see the doctor for diagnosis you must get in line, perhaps for hours, to get a "30-second going over."

If you need an operation for a hernia you make out an application and then wait, perhaps months, for a hospital bed to be available.

If you need dental attention or an eye examination you make your appointment many months in advance.

Mothers are encouraged to have their babies at home because of the lack of adequate hospital facilities.

Delay is to be found everywhere.

It is inconceivable that Americans, who have come to expect expert medical service and attention to be available "right now," would ever be satisfied with the "sit-and-run" appointments which are typical of British medicine under its national health plan.

President's Health Charges Denied

Los Angeles Times

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—There is no cry for government medical service from the vast majority, the Journal of the American Medical Association said today.

"Nor is there any insistent demand for this legislation from rural groups," it added.

In an editorial, the Journal criticized President Truman's recommendation in his state of the Union message to Congress for a system of prepaid medical-health insurance.

Socialized Medical Care

The Journal said this would be "nationalized, bureaucratic, governmental or socialized medical care." It asserted it would bring "inadequate, bad and improper" medical service.

Under voluntary plans, the Journal said, 52,000,000 Americans are insured against hospitalization costs, 31,000,000 against loss of income due to disability, 26,000,000 against surgical expenses and 9,000,000 against medical expense.

The growth of these voluntary plans, the Journal said, "answers the President's request."

Socialized Medicine Hit By Physicians' Meet Speaker

Los Angeles Examiner, December 3, 1948.

President Truman and Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Social Security Administrator, were last night charged with "playing politics with the health of the American people."

The speaker was Arthur L. Conrad, associate administrator of the National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Services.

Conrad, a Chicago attorney, educator, investigator and lecturer, spoke to the Los Angeles County Medical Association in its building at 1925 Wilshire Boulevard.

Referring to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, Conrad declared:

"Such legislation would rupture the fibres of our democracy.

"Political doctors become political tools.

"Political affiliation must never become the measure of professional ability.

"The moment we vest in government the care of the body we imprison the political soul of every voter.

"The strangulation of the country's 50,000,000 voters through the politi-

cally-controlled and dominated doctor will be the lost horizon of contaminated bureaucracy.

"The consequence of Federal control and regimentation of the physicians will be the lawyers, dentists, teachers, and then private life, accident and accident and health companies will be marched next to the governmental guillotine in the guise of political and autocratic expediency.

"Medicine's and America's most deadly enemy today is not cancer or coronary. It is pernicious political piracy."

Despite the disaster which would follow so-called "socialized" or political medicine, Conrad continued, school textbooks throughout the country are "loaded" with propaganda for it.

He told the doctors:

"You can defeat this vicious proposed legislation if you stay organized and show the people that it would be a disastrous thing for them.

"But if you don't watch what the children are being taught in school, then five or 10 years from now your own children will defy you."

Conrad named several books which he declared contained such propaganda.

"And the ammunition dump for all of this is Teachers College, Columbia University. From there this stuff is fed out," he commented.

"General Eisenhower, as president there, has a job to do as important as the job he might have had as President of the United States."

The textbook propaganda, the speaker declared, "starts almost at the kindergarten level and goes clear up through college."

He cited the example of present-day England and the Germany of Hitler to show that regimentation of doctors inevitably leads to regimentation of everything.

Already, he said, lawyers have been marked for "socialization" in England.

Furthermore, he stated, it is the unconscientious doctor, willing to "fake" ills for his patients, who succeeds under government medicine.

This type of doctor, he pointed out, holds his patients by certifying them as unable to work when they want holidays, and otherwise catering to their whims.

The General Practitioner

Illinois Medical Journal, Vol. 74, No. 4

During the year that Dr. Harrison H. Shoulders of Nashville was President of the American Medical Association, he was greatly concerned with the status of the general practitioner, and was anxious to see that every consideration possible was given to encourage younger physicians to enter general practice.

During the Atlantic City session in 1947, Doctor Shoulders made some specific recommendations of interest to all members of the medical profession. He asked the Board of Trustees to appoint a special committee which should

(1) Define the term "general practitioner" or "general physician" on a functional basis;

(2) Determine whether or not there is need for a large increase in the number of medical graduates, and if so, its extent;

(3) Study the present program of medical education and training, both undergraduate and postgraduate, to determine whether or not the content and administration of the program is properly adjusted to the present day needs of the people;

(4) Study the possibility and feasibility of utilizing smaller community hospitals in a program for the training of general practitioners, and the possibility of approving such institutions for such training when a teaching program is properly organized and administered;

(5) Study the means by which communities in need of additional services may be aided;

(6) Study other questions as the committee itself may determine to be necessary in arriving at sound conclusions concerning the entire field of medicine.

(7) Propose a long range program designed to overcome present insufficiencies and to meet future needs.

The committee was appointed promptly.

Its definition of a general practitioner was: "A general practitioner is a legally qualified Doctor of Medicine who does not limit his practice to a particular field of medicine or surgery." . . . .

Doctors Will Chart Health Gains

Los Angeles Examiner, Dec. 6

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—American medicine under free enterprise has given the United States better health than has been accomplished by any nation working under a socialized medicine plan.

This is the story American doctors plan to prove to the world through a survey financed by their voluntary contributions of $25 each—a fund of $3,500,000.

The American Medical Association also plans to chart areas in the United States where adequate medical treatment is lacking.

It will suggest a plan under which no community will be without competent medical personnel, with access to the centers of research where even treatment of rare diseases can be prescribed.

Dr. J. S. Lawrence, Washington representative of the American Medical Association, announced this today.

He said:

"We propose to tell the story of what has been done in research, free clinics and free treatment by hundreds of doctors of patients unable to pay.

"We hope to show that coordination of the Federal, state, county, local and private health services will reach every man, through elimination of duplicated services and coordination of those in effect."

The survey, when completed, will show statistics from countries which had tried compulsory health insurance, and deterioration of service under the socialized method.

Need of More Hospitals in Small Towns

Saturday Evening Post

The establishment of more hospitals in small towns would help check the migration of doctors from the rural areas of the United States, according to Associate Editor Steven M. Spencer, who surveys the state of rural medicine in "We Need More Country Doctors," Saturday Evening Post, issue of October 9th.

"The modern physician regards the hospital as one of the necessary tools of his trade," Mr. Spencer says. "The hospital offers laboratory equipment and technicians which a single doctor cannot afford. It is the logical place for making difficult diagnostic studies and for administering some of the new medicines which require careful handling and watchful nursing . . . Today's medical graduates have been trained to use and depend upon hospital facilities. They hesitate to hang out their shingles where such facilities are not available."

The Post article describes the career of Dr. Chester U. Callan, of Rotan, Texas, who built his own hospital and maintains it with the help of two partners, Doctors Robert W. Wilkinson and J. Frank Johnson.

"Not enough young men share Doctor Callan's taste for rural practice," Mr. Spencer says in explaining the shortage of country doctors which the American Medical Association has estimated at between 5,000 and 10,000. "To most of them the comfortable roominess and warm friendliness of the farm and small town can't match the dollar appeal and the alleged cultural advantages of the crowded cities . . . As a result of this, many a village doc is growing old and tired, with no one coming down the pike to whom he can sell his practice . . . And the rural regions, where some 40,000,000 Americans live . . . find their doctors are entirely too few and far between for good health."

The Federal Government has entered into a hospital-building program in rural areas in co-operation with state authorities and the Public Health Service is backing a plan for "co-ordinated hospital systems."

"A number of states are trying to solve the rural-doctor shortage through scholarship loans to finance the medical education of local boys who will promise to spend a specific number of years in rural practice in these states." Mr. Spencer writes. Kentucky and Illinois have such funds and Indiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia have plans for them.

The town of Luverne, Iowa—population 600 — got a doctor after three years, and a dentist, too, by building a house for the doctor and an office for the doctor and dentist to share.

"How effective all these schemes will be remains for the future to prove," Mr. Spencer says. "In the final analysis, obtaining and retaining doctors in the small communities depend on

the communities themselves. If they are financially unable to support good doctors, they may have to seek outside help, in the form of direct subsidies or a Government doctor, of the type employed in some parts of Canada . . . "

Socialized Health Declared Failure

Los Angeles Times

—CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Journal of the American Medical Association declares that "the amount of medical care that is given to most people of the world under their compulsory sickness plans would never satisfy the people of the United States."

The Journal editorial was the first official AMA reply to the 10-year share-the-health program drafted by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing and endorsed by President Truman. The proposed program embraces the major points of similar administration proposals which the 80th Congress rejected.

The editorial said that if Mr. Truman or Mr. Ewing had evaluated the opinions of physicians attending the recent general assembly of the World Medical Association in Geneva "about what compulsory sickness insurance has been doing to medical practice in other countries—they would be perhaps a little less certain on the point that compulsory sickness insurance is the answer to difficulties in securing medical care."

Socialized Medicine Plans Again

Editorial, Los Angeles Times, December 3, 1948

With the announcement of Senator Murray (D) Mont., that he will introduce and push a bill in the first session of the 81st Congress for compulsory health insurance, and the indorsement by the President of the report of Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, on the same subject, it seems that the highly controversial question of socialized medicine is again to the fore.

How much progress it well make remains to be seen. . . . .

The fact is this need is already being supplied to a far greater extent than Ewing and Senator Murray appear to realize. There are various hospital insurance plans, of which the Blue Cross is the largest. A few years ago they covered less than a million of the population. But today, so rapidly have they expanded, that they provide for approximately 60,000,000, according to figures gathered by the Kansas City Star.

The number is roughly equivalent to that of the wage-earning population.

The Blue Shield, which pays medical and surgical bills, has not such a good start, but it has 9,000,000 members and also is rapidly expanding.

If national compulsory health insurance goes into effect, these voluntary organizations will of course disappear. Can the national compulsory scheme do as good a job? It isn't doing it in England, where doctors participating in the scheme have so many patients that they can't properly attend to any of them.

That would be one of the holes in the plan here; we haven't enough doctors to go round. Ewing proposes to do something about this. He wants the medical schools expanded and new ones established—under Federal supervision.

You can't just wave a wand and create doctors. It takes eight or 10 years, starting with high school graduates with the proper aptitude—and Ewing proposes to put his scheme in full scale operation in three years. Assuming that the expanded, and the new, medical schools turned out as good a product by mass methods as we are getting now (which is one of the most dubious of assumptions) there would be a five to seven year period in which the scheme would get a black eye because people couldn't get the medical care for which they would be paying.

The sensible thing to do, it would seem, would be to try to get more doctors and more hospitals first. . . .

Only the vaguest sort of an estimate of costs of the compulsory plan has been compiled. Ewing proposes a 3% payroll tax, 1½% coming out of wages, a similar amount paid by employers. All of the money, however, if the majority of economists are right, would come from the fund available for wages. In any case, it would be paid in the long run by the consuming public. And it would cost many billions.

Are we actually so badly off in health matters that we have to assume so heavy a new burden, at a time when Federal finances are already under so heavy a strain? And if we try—as Ewing wants us to do — to accomplish the ideal in one stroke are we not in danger of worsening the situation instead of bettering it?

American medicine is the best in the world. It got that way by following the present system. In itself that is a pretty good argument for not changing the system.

No dearness ought to hinder a man from buying books if he has that which is asked for them, save when he resists the avarice of the se'ler or awaits a more convenient time for buying. Therefore, if it is wisdom alone that makes the price of books (and wisdom is an infinite treasure for man), and if the value of books is unspeakab'e (as our premises suppose), how shall the bargain be proved dear when the good that is purchased is infinite? Wherefore, So'omon, that sun of men, admonishes us in the twenty-third chapter of Proverbs that books should be bought freely but sold unwillingly. "Buy the truth," he saith, "and sell not wisdom." *(From Richard de Bury's PHILOBIBLON).*

PHI RHOS — HERE AND THERE AS THEY COME AND GO

Dr. John A. Toomey, *(Kappa—Western Reserve)*, Cleveland, has left his duties as director of the contagious department at the City Hospital and professor of clinical pediatrics and contagious diseases at Western Reserve University School of Medicine for a sabbatical leave to rest and do private practice in Miami.

Dr. Edward J. Lauth, *(Chi—Pittsburgh)*, has been appointed medical supervisor of Dravo Corp. and its subsidiaries. The company plans to re-emphasize and reinforce the importance of safety, accident prevention and employe health in all activities.

Leslie H. Osmond, *(Kappa—Western Reserve)*, is radiologist at St. Francis Hospital in Pittsburgh and is Assistant Professor of Radiology at University of Pittsburgh.

Books for the Doctor

(Continued from Page 13)

J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, $10.00.

Many of our readers knew Doctor Crile personally and thousands of others knew him through his work. A fine book.

* * *

SHANNON'S WAY.

By A. J. Cronin, M.D. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $3.00.

This novel is the story of young Doctor Shannon and his struggles and sacrifices as a research worker into the cause of an epidemic disease. A love interest only adds to the trials and tribulations—but in the end, he wins the girl and all ends happily.

* * *

PIONEER LIFE IN KENTUCKY.

By Daniel Drake, M.D. Henry Schuman, New York.

This is a reissue of a book first published in 1870. Daniel Drake was a great pioneer doctor, whose monumental work, "A Systematic Treatise, Historical, Etiological and Practical, on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, as They Appear in the Caucasian, African, Indian and Esquimaux Varieties of Its Population" is a classic. *Pioneer Life* consists of letters written by Doctor Drake to his children. A fine book which gives one an understanding of life in those early times.

OSLER AS A STIMULUS TO STUDENTS OF MEDICINE

(Continued from Page 2)

Worry, who is responsible for the majority of the cases. The more carefully one looks into the cause of the nervous breakdown in students, the less important is work *per se* as a factor. There are a few cases of genuine overwork, but they are not common."

He emphasized then, as I think should be emphasized today, in these days when young physicians turn to the laboratory and to specialism, the need for undergraduates to consider seriously the matter of the general practice of medicine. I feel strongly that an imperative need today in American medicine is more general practitioners, and better general practitioners of medicine, perhaps by greater coordination of the medical school curriculum. There has been too much emphasis on specialism. Osler had many words of commendation for the practitioner of medicine, and especially the general practitioner. In one of his addresses he goes on as follows: "Medicine is a most difficult art to acquire. All the college can do is to teach the student principles, based on facts in science, and give him good methods of work. These simply start him in the right direction; they do not make him a good practitioner—that is his own affair. To master the art requires sustained effort, like the bird's flight which depends upon the incessant action of the wings; but this sustained effort is so hard that many give up the struggle in despair. And yet, it is only by persistent, intelligent study of disease upon a methodical plan of examination that a man gradually learns to correlate his daily lessons with the facts of his previous experience and that of his fellows, and so acquires clinical wisdom."

THE FAMILY DOCTOR IS THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN

He leaves this thought in the minds of one of his student audiences. "The cultivated general practitioner. May this be the destiny of a large majority of you. Have no higher ambition. You cannot reach any better position in a community; the family doctor is the man behind the gun, who does our effective work. That his life is hard and exacting; that he is underpaid and overworked; that he has but little time for study and less for recreation—these are the blows which may give finer temper to his steel, and bring out the nobler elements in his character."

VALUE OF GRADUATE WORK— "BRAIN-DUSTING"

Osler was forceful in his emphasis in graduate work, which he spoke of the quinquennial brain-dusting." "The third essential for the practitioner as a student is the quinquennial brain-dusting, and this will often seem to him the hardest task to carry out. Every fifth year, back to the hospital, back to the laboratory, for renovation, rehabilitation, rejuvenation, reintegration, resuscitation, etc. Deny yourself all luxuries for it . . . Hearken not to the voice of old 'Dr. Hayseed' who tells you it will ruin your prospects, and that he 'never heard of such a thing' as a young man not yet five years in practice, taking three months' holiday. To him it seems preposterous."

ERRORS IN DRUG GIVING

He referred frequently to various aspects of ordinary, every-day practice of medicine. "In the fight which we have to wage incessantly against ignorance and quackery among the masses, and follies of all sorts among the classes, diagnosis, not drugging, is our chief weapon of offense. Lack of systematic personal training in the methods of recognition of disease leads to the misapplication of remedies, to long courses of treatment when treatment is useless, and so directly to that lack of confidence in our methods which is apt to place us, in the eyes of the public, on a level with empirics and quacks. . . . . Imperative drugging—the ordering of medicine in any and every malady—is no longer regarded as the chief function of the doctor."

He was particularly bitter against polypharmacy. He emphasized "the return to what used to be called the natural methods — diet, exercise, bathing, and massage" and felt that "All this change (from empiricism to science) has come about by the observation of facts, by their classification, and by the founding upon them of general laws." It is to be remembered that this period was before the establishment of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, which has done so much to help the pharmaceutical conditions in this country, and before there had been many editions of the National Formulary.

(To be Continued)

Prophet Without Honor Unless a Bandit

Ohio State Medical Journal, Sept. 1948.

An announcement that a couple of top-flight movie stars expect to pay a Hollywood physician $20,000 for delivering their baby got quite a play in the newspapers recently and provoked the usual smart-alec editorials in some sheets about doctors' charges, ethics, and the like. Imagine weeping over anything that happens in Hollywood!

About the same time we came across a brief paragraph on the back page of a certain small Ohio newspaper announcing that some new rates had been agreed upon by the doctors of the county — a really rural community. Here they are: Office call, $2.00; house call, $3.00; long-distance house call, $3.00 plus 50 cents per mile one way; normal o. b., $50.00; premarital examination and certificate, $10.00; X-ray, fractures, dislocations, per Industrial Commission schedule. Imagine in 1948 A. D.!

That announcement didn't get much publicity. Obviously, it wasn't dignified by an editorial. Too bad!

Nobody gives a hang how often the editorial writers and columnists tee off on the physician who gouges patients, although he's probably beyond saving. But, it would be comforting to see more nice words written about some of the mighty nice things so many physicians do all the time for their patients and the community, so the folks will realize that in the end only a few members of the medical profession can trace their ancestry back to Jesse James.

"TODAY"

Today is your day and mine, the only day we have, the day in which we act our part. What our part may signify in the great drama of life, we may not understand. But we are here to play it and now is the time. This we know, that it is a part of action, not of whining, a part of love, not of cynicism. It is for use to express love in terms of human happiness.—DAVID STARR JORDAN, *(Delta Upsilon)*, late President Emeritus, Stanford University.

TOWARD THE BROADER VIEW

(*Continued from Page 3*)

to the over-all activities of the Fraternity as distinguished from those strictly concerned with individual chapters. National consciousness implies first of all awareness of the existence of a movement, with its attendant organization, greater than and embracing the components, which are in this instance the undergraduate chapters. It implies awareness of the proven fact that a national fraternity, so-called, is stronger than a local, has greater scope, more stability, higher prestige, capabilities for more important service. It implies acceptance of the fact that while the basis and *raison d'etre* of the national fraternity reside in the local chapter, the disadvantages of subjection to the reasonable authority of a central governing body are more than outweighed by the widened horizons of a program integrated on a national level. It places the furtherance of broad objectives, assuming that these are intelligently conceived, above sectional prejudice and local pride. It implies the ability to visualize a lofty goal, to separate the traditional trappings of fraternalism from the real values, to see beyond the end of one's own proboscis. Further, national consciousness implies a willingness to work on occasion with feet on the ground, hands on the local reins, and head above the clouds. It is an active state of mind, combining appreciation of national affiliations with a high degree of local loyalty, including positive sympathy for and some understanding of national objectives.

PAST AND PRESENT PROBLEMS

Without its due share of national consciousness, Phi Rho Sigma would not have survived to the present day. The founders had it; Stuart Wilson had it; Forman and Elliott have it; more importantly, it has characterized the activity of scores of fraters who are unknown to the Fraternity at large. But there are serious indications that it is a fast-disappearing Fraternity commodity. For example, we have encountered the utmost difficulty in recouping war casualties. Some of the casualties themselves could have been prevented with a little effort applied at the right time and place. . . . .

If these remarks seem harsh, critical, and filled with foreboding, remember that they describe the results of a natural process, which has its roots in our decentralized type of organization, and in the rapid turnover of undergraduate personnel. Both of these factors are inherent in the nature of the professional fraternity; the first should not be tampered with, the second cannot be altered. In an attempt to correct some of the defects which arise both locally and nationally from necessarily short terms of office in the chapters, and from an understandable lack of chapter activity on the part of many undergraduates, we have tried to develop a measure of alumni supervision through chapter councilors. This plan has been highly successful in some areas, completely ineffective in others. Success or failure seems to have depended in large measure on the choice of councilor, an appointment usually made on consultation with chapter members or local alumni, whose suggestions are all too often based on an inadequate concept of the job. In numerous instances, as a result of feverish and well-directed activity, chapter affairs have been put in good order only to deteriorate by attrition because members, alumni, or both fail to realize that even good machinery requires continual care. It is a perfectly natural thing for interest in the Fraternity to wane somewhat after graduation, and for active alumni to feel that, in time, other shoulders should replace their own at the wheel. So at the chapter level the cards are stacked heavily against efficient management, against continuity of policy, against national consciousness, in favor of sectionalism, opportunism, and the short view. And if the trends set in motion by these adverse circumstances of organizational type and human nature are allowed to continue unchecked, chapters become shackled by their own seemingly insurmountable problems, gradually lose interest in national affiliation, then come to resent them, and thus lose the buoyancy that only good national rapport can give.

It may be argued with full justification that a prime function of the national organization is to check decadent trends and thus prevent deterioration. In practice, this can be accomplished only if local difficulties are made known centrally, and then only if some spark can be kindled locally. We have yet to develop a foolproof liaison system between the Central Office and the chapters. There are indeed other weaknesses of our national administration, of which your officers are aware and which some steps have been taken to correct. But I must emphasize again that if the harp has no strings even the most accomplished artist cannot make it produce music.

(*To be Continued*)

Battle on Control of Medicine— Doctors Spark $3,500,000 Drive Against U.S. Plan

Los Angeles Herald-Express

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2 — A.P. — The American Medical Association announced today that it is collecting $3,500,000 from American doctors as a fund to oppose any government controlled health program.

This action was taken at a secret session on December 1 from which the press was excluded. The A. M. A. assessed $25 against each of its 140,000 members.

Today's statement said the action was taken after the A. M. A. stand against socialized medicine and any form of compulsory sickness insurance was re-affirmed.

The statement named the recent report by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing as an example of objectionable compulsory insurance.

"The fund is," the report said, "for a nationwide plan of education on the progress of American medicine, the importance of the conservation of health and the advantage of the American system in securing a wide distribution of a high quality of medical care.

"The American Medical Association re-affirms its belief and the application of the principle of medical care insurance on a voluntary basis.

"We are convinced that voluntary medical care insurance can and will solve the economic problem."

Whether everything or nothing has happened today, the radio newscaster will report it in exactly twelve and one-half minutes.

DIRECTORY of PHI RHO SIGMA FRATERNITY

Phi Rho Sigma was founded on October 31, 1890, when Alpha Chapter was established at Northwestern University Medical School. On April 6, 1929, Chi Zeta Chi Fraternity, founded at the University of Georgia School of Medicine on October 14, 1903, was amalgamated with Phi Rho Sigma.

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